

Cut to legal aid scheme could make thousands ineligible for free help

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Several hundred families could be hit by a cut in legal aid which comes into force today. It will be the first direct reduction in the scheme since it was launched 40 years ago.

The Lord Chancellor's Department has changed the formula for assessing a person's financial eligibility because of increasing legal aid costs, a move expected to remove several hundred families from the scope of the scheme.

At the same time the decision may mean several thousand families paying a contribution towards their legal aid. The Law Society estimates that as many as 9,000 families who at present are eligible for "free" legal aid will have to contribute up to £200.

The decision, which will affect people seeking legal aid for advice and assistance in civil and criminal matters, involves a reduction in the allowances which can be set against income when eligibility is being assessed.

The levels of allowance for dependants will be cut from the present 50 per cent above those which apply for supplementary benefit to 25 per cent, which is expected to save the department about £7.5 million.

The Law Society is concerned that families asked to pay a contribution will no longer proceed with litigation.

At present, 28 per cent of those offered legal aid, but with an obligatory contribution, decline to take it up.

The changes will centralize the administration of the scheme. Responsibility will pass to the top body, the Legal Aid Committee, based in London, which acts on behalf of the Law Society.

For the first time there will be the principle of "line management", with the central committee making policy decisions which will then be implemented in the local areas.

The involvement of the profession at local level, the Law Society says, has contributed greatly to the success of the scheme, but it has also led to a major weakness: variations in practice from one area to another.

Any increased bureaucracy is intended to be balanced by increased rights of appeal against refusal of legal aid.

While welcoming the changes as improvements to the scheme, the Law Society is concerned that they have to be implemented against a background of yet another scrutiny.

There needs to be a "period of calm", it says, "to give the changes time to become fully effective."

Broad changes in the way the scheme is administered also come into effect today in



Mr Gregory Campbell, a Democratic Unionist member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, being arrested yesterday after he and two others had cut barbed wire at Stormont in protest against the second Anglo-Irish conference, taking place inside.

Pay award angers farm workers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Farm workers were last night awarded a 5.3 per cent pay increase by the Agricultural Wages Board, bringing their basic rate up to £94.45 a week.

The National Farmers' Union estimated that it would cost the industry £38 million a year.

The award, imposed by a majority of the employers' representatives and the independent members of the board, was greeted with anger by Mr Jack Boddy, secretary of the agricultural workers' group of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

He said he was appalled that a so-called independent board should have been swayed by farmers' claims to have suffered a 43 per cent fall in income last year.

"I find it incredible because ever since the war farm workers' productivity has increased by an average of 7 per cent a year," he said.

Asked to comment on Mr Boddy's bitterly disappointed reaction, Mr French said the whole industry was bitterly disappointed by the award.

There was no point in paying wage rates that had to be met by an increase in bank borrowing; in the past year an estimated 5,000 full-time jobs had been shed.

Rates for craftsmen and for part-time workers will be increased pro rata, but those for seasonal workers will not change.

Mr French said that the board had accepted the NFU claim that many seasonal workers were pricing themselves out of jobs.

Moves to calm fears in Ulster

Continued from page 1

state with responsibility for law and order, and the RUC chief constable.

About 200 elected representatives held a peaceful protest at lunchtime with several mayors hanging their chains of office on the barbed wire.

Loyalists also threw pieces of silver at the police and in a reference to what the force was in the aftermath of terrorist attacks shouted about "plastic bags" while others cat-called "Peter Barry's boot boys".

At lunchtime hundreds of workers from Harland & Wolff Shipyard, and Short's aircraft factory caused traffic delays when they held a protest on a main road in east Belfast.

Mr King denied a claim by Mr Peter Robinson, the deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, that by holding the meeting in Belfast the government was rubbing Unionist noses in the dirt and that it had been an attempt to provoke Unionists.

The Secretary of State again urged Unionists to resume talks with the Government saying he hoped it was possible to find a framework for discussions to begin.

Unionist leaders who have written to the Prime Minister saying they wish to create a framework in which dialogue can take place and Mr King used the word "framework" several times during his press conference.

WASHINGTON: The House of Representatives voted unanimously yesterday to approve a five-year, \$250 million aid package for Northern Ireland in a signal of American support for the British-Irish accord (Reuter reports).

Manchester councils settle

Local authority spending

The Tory-controlled Trafford borough council yesterday ended its High Court battle with Greater Manchester county council with a settlement expected to save ratepayers at least £10 million, and possibly double that figure.

Mr David Keene, QC, for Trafford, asked the Court of Appeal formally to dismiss its appeal against Greater Manchester's plan to go on a "spending spree" as its abolition at the end of this month approaches.

He announced that a deal had been worked out between the authorities which would not only save money, but also give about 200 workers, facing dismissal, a further 34 weeks' job security.

Mr Keene told Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Lords

Justice Parker and Nourse, that a compromise had been reached which meant that the Labour-controlled Greater Manchester council's plan to spend a total of £8.4 million on various projects, would now be implemented "in full" by the 10 district councils in the county "acting together, on, or as soon as possible, after April 1".

The compromise followed last week's ruling by Justice Macpherson that Greater Manchester's spending plans were lawful.

By consent the judges dismissed the appeal and discharged an injunction granted on March 3 stopping the "spending spree". They ordered Trafford to pay half Greater Manchester's legal costs.

Lord Justice O'Connor said: "I am delighted agreement has been reached, but it must be made quite clear that this court has not approved the contents of the joint statement - that is not to be implied from our listening to it."

The total costs to be paid by Trafford are estimated at £30,000.

The London Borough of Lambeth won permission yesterday to seek a High Court order compelling the Secretary of State for the Environment to negotiate with the council over its multi-million pound overspending.

Yesterday's move, which could, if successful, ease the council's financial problems, follows last week's decision in the High Court to dismiss appeals by the borough's ruling Labour group against surcharge and dismissal for their refusal to set a rate last year.

Pay rises 'go to better off'

A report which claims that workers are not pricing themselves out of jobs, was published yesterday by the Trade Union Research Unit at Ruskin College, Oxford. The findings are contrary to government charges.

The report says that any policy based on the Government's theory is "at best misguided and, at worst, a deception".

It says that growth in real earnings, after allowing for inflation, during 1979-84 was concentrated among the highest paid groups.

But the earnings of the lowest paid struggled to beat inflation.

As a result, the gap between the poorest 10 per cent and the wealthiest 10 per cent had widened.

The report analysed earnings and employment changes in East Anglia, the West Midlands and south-east England.

It found that the better than average employment chances in East Anglia coincided with real earnings growth, even for the low paid.

While the south-east had above average real earnings, it also had low unemployment levels.

However, in the West Midlands, average real earnings had dropped below the national trend, but this had not led to any improvement in job prospects.

The unit says the "pricing out" theory is not supported by the evidence.

"The Government's concentration on supply-side policies is no more than a smokescreen to hide the root causes of unemployment: demand deficiency and structural change."

SDP plea for poll writ to be moved

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Social Democratic Party will attempt this afternoon to move the writ for the Fulham by-election - unless the Government agrees to do the task itself.

Mr John Cartwright, the party whip at Westminster, wrote to Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, last night saying that the Conservative, Labour and SDP candidates for the contest were hard at work in the south-west London constituency and the campaign had effectively started.

"It does, therefore, seem to me that we are in danger of bringing the whole system into disrepute if the writ is not moved soon," he said.

The by-election has been caused by the death last January of Mr Martin Stevens, who held a Conservative majority of 4,784 at the last general election. If the writ is moved today the contest would take place on April 10.

Borough council and Inner London Education Authority elections are being held in Fulham on May 8 and Mr Cartwright referred in his letter to a Speakers' Conference recommendation that it was inexpedient for parliamentary by-elections to be held at the

same time as local elections in April and May and, that, if practical, they should be held at an earlier date.

"Consequently I believe it would be particularly inappropriate to hold a parliamentary by-election on the same day as local government elections.

"I feel that April 10 would be a very good date. If Government business managers decide to oppose Mr Cartwright, they can use a procedural move to move onto other Commons business and so reserve the right to call the by-election at a date of their choosing.

A by-election writ has to be moved within three months of the death of an MP or of the seat becoming vacant.

Mr Cartwright said last night he believed the Government were holding back from moving the writ in the hope of holding the by-election on May 8 and so stretching the resources of Labour and the SDP.

The Government feared that if the by-election was held next month and either of the opposition parties did tolerably well it would damage the Government in the May local elections.

Man given drug in error died

Overworked nurses gave a hospital patient the wrong drug and he died 12 hours later, it was disclosed yesterday.

They were late on the drug round and confused him with another man because the patients were not wearing name tags.

Jennie Briscoe was the only trained nurse on the ward. So she asked an untrained auxiliary to help her.

But the auxiliary mixed up the patients and yesterday Mrs Briscoe, aged 41, of Ham Green Hospital in Bristol, was accused of professional misconduct before the Central Nursing Council's disciplinary committee.

Her colleague, Mr Christopher Ainsley, aged 49, faced the same charge after leaving the ward without helping her with the round.

The hearing was told that normally two trained nurses gave out medicine. But on the day in November 1984 Mrs Briscoe was left alone in the unit for long-stay disabled patients.

The committee cleared Mr Ainsley. Mrs Briscoe was also cleared of one charge but found guilty of not witnessing the auxiliary nurse on the round. But no action was taken.

New Bill will tighten surrogacy loopholes

By Stephen Goodwin, Political Staff

Loopholes in legislation intended to outlaw commercial surrogacy will be closed if a Bill now going through the House of Lords reaches the statute book.

Parliament thought it had stamped out the "rent-a-womb" business in Britain last year with the passing of the Surrogacy Arrangements Act. But with childless couples prepared to pay large sums of money, agencies have found ways round the new law.

Last weekend *The Sunday Times* reported that British couples were prepared to pay American surrogate mothers up to £20,000 to have their babies.

British women are also being sought by one Washington-based agency to travel to the United States to be impregnated by artificial insemination by British husbands.

The 1985 Act followed public outcry over the Baby Cotton case and provided that "no person on a commercial basis shall initiate or take part in any negotiations with a view to making surrogacy arrangements in the United Kingdom".

Last night peers debated an amending Bill introduced by the Earl of Halsbury, a crossbencher, intended to tighten and clarify the law.

The Bill makes clear that anyone knowingly assisting in arranging a surrogate pregnancy becomes criminally liable.

Willis meets leaders of print unions

By Michael Horsnell

Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, met leaders of the print unions at Congress House yesterday to thrash out a joint approach before they meet News International executives for talks about the newspaper group's move to Wapping.

The ensuing talks between Mr Bruce Matthews, managing director of News International, and the unions will be the first direct exchange of views between the two sides since the company dismissed 6,000 print workers after they went on strike last January and precipitated the move.

Mr Willis hopes that the low level talks, expected to be held later this week, will pave the way to an eventual meeting between Mr Rupert Murdoch,

chairman of News International, and Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary of Sogat '82.

But the company has said such talks could only be held if the print unions accept they will never be admitted to the new printing plant in east London but want to negotiate compensation.

Sources at Congress House said that Mr Willis reported to the print leaders his recent exchange of views with Mr Matthews.

Publication of the *Scottish Daily Record* remained suspended for the third issue running last night. Six hundred print workers have been dismissed by publisher Robert Maxwell - for the second time in two weeks - for refusing to set an editorial after being refused a right of reply.

Lecturer who killed girl jailed for life

A dental lecturer who murdered his adopted daughter aged 13 and hid hacked-off pieces of her body was yesterday jailed for life.

One hundred and five pieces of the girl's flesh and bone were found at Dr Samson Perera's house in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, and at his Leeds University laboratory, Leeds Crown Court was told.

Perera, who brought the girl, Nilanthie, to Britain from a Sri Lankan jungle, was told by the judge: "The crime which you have committed is one which revolts the mind of every right-thinking person."

Perera's wife, Dammika, a mathematics teacher, was given a 12-month suspended sentence after being found guilty of assisting an offender.

One person in four gets cancer. An awful lot more suffer from it.

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Macmillan Fund

Registered at the National Society for Cancer Relief Page No. 261/17

Health service to profit from increased prices

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A course of penicillin costs the health service about £1.50, and a course of nitrazepam sleeping tablets about £1.60, while Benovate skin cream for eczema costs about £1.99 and chloramphenicol eye drops about £1.90.

Even though the prescription charge is higher than the cost of the drug, however, patients will still have to pay the £2.20 charge because these drugs are only available on prescription.

Family doctors are barred from writing private prescriptions for NHS patients, which in theory would allow them to buy the drugs at cost price. A patient who went to the doctor privately would lose the saving by having to pay for the consultation.

Patients pay only about 20 per cent of the total costs as pensioners, expectant and nursing mothers, children and those on low income are exempt from charges.

Of the 64 million paid-for prescription items, 31 per cent, or almost 20 million, have a total cost less than £2.20. The average cost of an NHS prescription next year is expected to be £5.16.

See it to life party

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Sex attacker sentenced to life as judge praises jury 'who did duty'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Eleven members of the jury which cleared Patrick Reilly on Monday of murdering a girl aged seven were back at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to see him sentenced to life imprisonment for a catalogue of sex attacks and to hear their decision to clear him vindicated by the judge.

After Reilly, aged 24, of Anson Road, Tufnell Park, north London, was acquitted of the murder of Leonie Darnley on Monday, Mr Justice Pain told the jury that Reilly had, unknown to them, already pleaded guilty to three rapes, attempted rape and two indecent assaults. Several women in the jury left the court in tears after the news.

But yesterday the judge told the 11 jury members who returned to watch Reilly being sentenced that they should not reproach themselves. The judge said that in the murder case "the evidence was not particularly strong. It was very understandable that there should be an acquittal".

Before the murder trial began there had been lengthy legal argument about telling the jury of Reilly's plea of guilty to the sexual attacks. The judge had decided the evidence should not be admitted. British justice required that there should be a fair trial.

The prosecution wanted to use details of the sexual attacks to show a pattern of evidence to disclose a link in the *modus operandi* of the man who carried out the sex attacks and the murder of Leonie in July 1984. Last year Reilly was tried before another judge at the Central Criminal Court on the same murder charge. The judge in that case ruled against the evidence in a trial which ended with a hung jury.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Pain showed copies of the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* to the court and attacked front page headlines accusing the jury of crying with shame after their decision to acquit Reilly. The judge said: "It is a crying shame that papers should report a matter in that way. You did your duty and did it well. This sort of ridiculous nonsense should be confined to the wastepaper basket where it belongs."

The seven women and four men of the jury, who returned to court at the judge's invitation, sat in a section of Court Number One as Reilly was brought up before the judge to hear a chronicle of sex attacks carried out in London two years ago. Reilly, a red-headed labourer with a passion for physical fitness, sat flanked by prison officers. Raised in North Wales, he was first convicted of indecent assault at the age of 17 when he attacked a woman with a bottle.

Miss Ann Goddard, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that on August 17, 1984, Reilly attacked and raped a woman, aged 21, on Tottenham Common, north London, armed with a knife.

In the second attack 10 days later, Reilly attacked a housewife, aged 22, in a block of flats at Notting Hill, north London. Reilly forced her to have oral sex three times.

In the third attack on August 30, Reilly attacked a girl, aged 15, as she was walking near Kenwood House on Hampstead Heath. Reilly ran past her and then grabbed her, armed with a knife.

Miss Goddard said the girl was made to have oral sex and masturbate Reilly.

The fourth attack took place again near Kenwood House

on September 4 when a woman, aged 42, was out walking at lunchtime. Reilly came up to her armed with a knife. This time the woman fought back breaking the knife.

On October 4 Reilly returned to the Notting Hill council flats and tried to attack a girl aged 11. The girl screamed when she heard someone and Reilly fled.

In the last attack on October 17, Reilly returned to Tottenham Common to attack another girl aged 15 as she went from school to a dentist appointment. Reilly appeared with a *London A to Z* asking for directions then followed the girl and attacked her from behind. She was indecently assaulted and Reilly attacked her internally with a claw hammer.

The judge agreed that an offence of indecent assault to which Reilly pleaded not guilty should remain on the file.

The police said they found Reilly an intelligent man who had used considerable cunning to carry out his attacks and took care to leave as few clues as possible.

Yesterday Reilly remained silent throughout the details of his attacks and his earlier offences, except for one outburst of "It's a lie" when his first record was being read out to the court.

Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, for the defence, told the court that Reilly had shown remorse, admitting offences to the police and pleading guilty.

Mr Lawrence said no one could fail to be sickened by the attacks and that a lengthy sentence was necessary.

"I don't seek to argue against it nor is Reilly asking me to do so. He knows the measure of the evil he has done. He expects to be punished for it."

Tantalizing clues in hair

By Peter Evans

Key evidence presented to the court by the prosecution in the Leonie Darnley trial sought to link Patrick Reilly to her killing by four human hairs and three cloth fibres. He was found not guilty.

The case raised questions about the part human hair can play in crime detection. In spite of advances in forensic science, hair remains one of the most tantalizing of clues.

However, ovoid bodies within hairs are giving forensic scientists a better chance, after much experiment of identifying the person from whom they come. One case which hung on evidence about them was successful last year.

Mr Peter Martin, of the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory, pointed out that it was often difficult to decide that hair at the scene of a crime came from a particular person.

"When we say hair matches positively that is unusual and significant," he said. The ovoids help because, up to a point, their pattern can be matched with others in hairs from a person's body. Looked at magnified up to 400 times they resemble small ovals of dense colour, pigment granules.

Some people have a lot, some a few. They can be close together or strung out along the length of the hair.

As is often the case with evidence depending on statistical probability, there is a range of people in the middle

of the population whose ovoids look alike.

What the scientist is looking for is the case that is different from the average; those who have many ovoids or a few.

The importance of squeezing extra information from a sample is that, if matched with what else is available, it can help to create a profile of characteristics.

One hair from the head of most caucasians would hardly single them out. There is a complete range of browns through from almost blond to almost black, Mr Martin said.

Narrowing down evidence is helped by the lacquer, dye or other cosmetics people put on hair. Dye components can be identified. Other characteristics are width and length.

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Man tells jury of threat over evidence

A victim of an alleged kidnapping told a jury yesterday that he had been threatened about giving evidence against a man alleged to have tortured him with a hot iron.

Harban Singh Jassal, an Asian businessman, claimed that he and his family had been approached in the street. Mr Jassal was giving evidence on the second day of the trial at York Crown Court of one of his alleged kidnappers, Jimmy Johnson, aged 37, formerly of Broad Mead Way, West Denton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

He told the court: "We have had threats not to give this evidence and no one seems to care. They came to my mother, my father, my brother, my sister, me and my wife while we were walking down the street."

Earlier Mr Jassal had broken down as he told how his captors had burnt him with a hot iron and tried to pull his toenails out with pliers.

The jury was told that the kidnapping took place in an attempt by Mr Johnson and Stephen Abadon, a boxer, to force their victim to pay "compensation" after he refused to use his status in the Newcastle business community fraudulently to obtain more than 140,000 cigarettes.

Mr Johnson, of no settled address, denies causing grievous bodily harm with intent, blackmail, false imprisonment and indecent assault. The case continues today.

Cricket bat used in vicarage attack found

By Stewart Tendler

Detectives hunting for the gang who beat a vicar and raped his daughter also savagely assaulted her boy friend yesterday found the cricket bat used by the three men in the attack in a west London garden.

The bat was sent for forensic examination while the police continued to search for a knife which may also have been thrown away as the three men fled last Thursday after attacking the vicarage.

David Bishop, the Welsh rugby international, failed to appear before Abercromby magistrates in Gwent yesterday on a charge of assaulting a fellow rugby player, because he is himself injured.

The Pontypool scrum half, aged 25, had a badly swollen leg after a match on Monday night. He is accused of causing actual bodily harm to an opponent during a match against Newbridge last October. The case was adjourned for 14 days.

Train thief is jailed for 10 years

A man who terrorized train passengers was jailed for 10 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Richard Baker, aged 21, told police: "I like carrying a gun and being a gangster."

Mr Brian Walsh, QC, the recorder, said he hoped that the 10-year term would act as a deterrent to other would-be railway robbers and added: "The amount of crime of this nature on public transport has reached frightening proportions."

Baker, armed with a replica

revolver and a knife, made nine attacks, the court was told.

He threatened "timid" young men with death and forced them to hand over their cash, watches and jewellery. Miss Rebecca Poulter, for the prosecution, said.

His capture came when he tried to rob Mr Neagum Sheth, aged 21, a student, who put up a fight on a train between Shenfield and Liverpool Street station, London.

Another passenger, Mr George Vincent, aged 66, a



Four of the 200 dolls from the Lawrence Scripps Wilkinson Collection of American Dolls on display at the Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood. They are (top) of Martha Washington and Louis Armstrong and (below) Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt and Scarlett O' Hara.

Four PCs remanded on bail

Four police officers charged with conspiracy to assault five youths in north London nearly three years ago appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court in London yesterday.

The four men were remanded on unconditional bail for eight weeks. Their next appearance will be on May 6.

None spoke during the 10-minute hearing.

The officers, all constables, are Michael John Gavin, aged 27; Edward Napier Main, aged 26; Michael John Parr, aged 27; and Nicholas John Wise, aged 26.

A police sergeant, Colin Edwards, has been suspended from duty in connection with the investigation into the alleged assaults.

The charges arise from an alleged attack on five youths outside a funfair in Holloway. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Sandringham poachers fined

Frederick Steward and Derek Gore, two poachers caught shooting the Queen's pheasants on the Sandringham royal estate in Norfolk, were each fined £100 by King's Lynn magistrates yesterday.

The men, both from King's Lynn, pleaded guilty to three poaching offences. They were caught by a police dog handler.

Hospital tests on death virus

Tests were carried out at a north Staffordshire hospital yesterday after the deaths of five elderly patients from a virus resembling influenza.

Admissions to the ward in St Edward's Hospital in Cheddleton have been halted while the infection is being investigated.

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Compensation for injury by teacher

By Craig Seton

A teenage boy has become the first pupil to win an award from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board for injuries inflicted by a teacher at school.

The board announced yesterday that Stephen McKerritt, now aged 15, had received an interim payment of £200 after an incident in 1984 at the Glaisdale Comprehensive School, Bilborough, Nottingham, when he was summoned outside a classroom by Mr James Derriscott, a woodwork teacher, for misbehaving.

A doctor who examined the boy, then aged 13, said that he had received injuries that were "compatible with being forcibly grabbed around the neck".

"His windpipe was painfully swollen and he had livid red marks."

The decision to award compensation was the first of its kind in the 22-year history of the board and it was hailed as a victory by Stopp, the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment.

Mr Joseph McKerritt, the boy's father, a van driver, of Baythorpe Road, Bilborough, was later prosecuted and fined £250 for assaulting Mr Derriscott after he had learnt of his son's injuries.

He claimed that the boy had been "half strangled" in the incident.

Nottinghamshire police said yesterday that Mr Derriscott had been cautioned by a senior officer who investigated the incident, but the boy's mother, Mrs Linda McKerritt, aged 32, demanded that the education authority should review the teacher's position at the school.

She said: "We feel angry and bitter and we do not think that he should any longer be allowed to teach children."

She claimed that her son had not misbehaved and said that Mr Derriscott had accused him of not working while he was out of the room.

Stopp yesterday accused the police of double standards in prosecuting the boy's father but not taking any action against the teacher.

Miss Julie Macfarlane, the society's research co-ordinator, said: "What concerns us is the reluctance of the police force to prosecute the teacher following what has now been recognized by the board as a criminal act, an act which resulted in injuries to the child."

Nottinghamshire Education Committee yesterday refused to say whether any disciplinary action had been taken against Mr Derriscott.

The teacher was not available for comment.

Britain used as dump for low-quality goods

Britain was becoming the dumping ground of the developed world for manufactured products, according to Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council.

"The United States and most of Western Europe simply would not permit the kind of goods we find here in cut-price shops and on market stalls," he told the annual seminar of the Society of Trading Standards Officers in London.

"Tough product-safety measures are not only good for the consumer and good for trading standards departments, they are also good for British industry," he said.

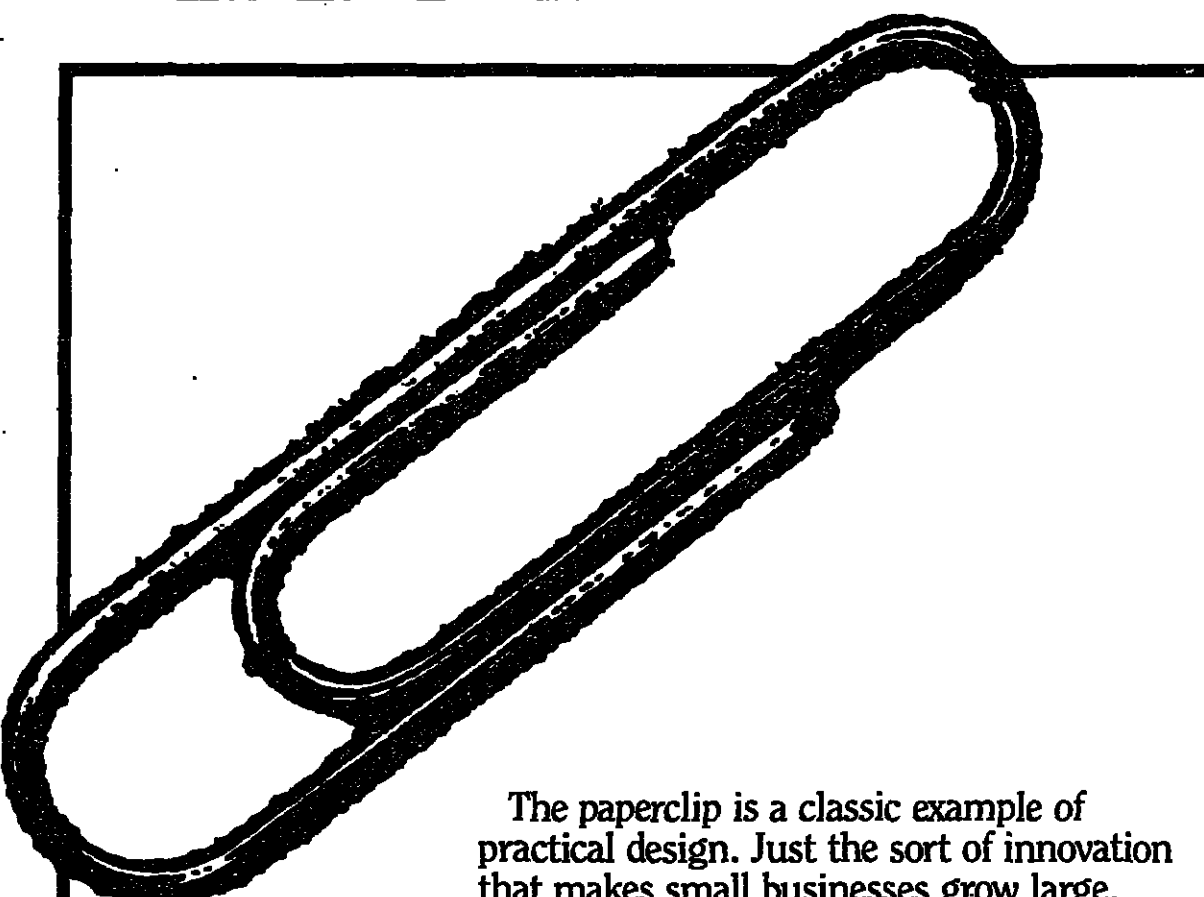
Trading standards officers and consumers recognized the inseparable links between economy, industry and standards, "but my concern is that

industry does not yet share our point of view".

British companies which complied with safety standards were often put at a disadvantage by cheap foreign imports, Mr Montague said. But if goods could be inspected long before they reached the market, that unfair competition could be removed.

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INDUSTRY YEAR 1986

Mobil

Arts bodies 'rely too much on State'

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, yesterday accused the Labour Party of trying to erode the cultural "arm's-length principle" which separates the State from arts bodies.

He also restated government policy, warning arts groups that there was no "bottomless pit" of funds to support them.

The bipartisan approach to arts funding was under strain, with Labour promising to double arts spending and the national companies

under direct control, Mr Luce said in a speech in Wells, Somerset, marking his six months as Arts Minister.

"The main result is likely to be some loss of independence for the companies. Without a vigorous independent Arts Council to act as a buffer between the Government and the arts, ministers would come under enormous pressure to reduce the funding of a theatre company that produced a controversial play."

He accused the arts world of being out of touch with public

opinion by continuing to assume that the State must provide additional resources when they were needed. "I believe this flies in the face of the shift in public attitudes which has taken place over the past few years."

"The idea that there is a bottomless pit in the Treasury and that any government can borrow its way out of trouble, has lost credibility."

"This message applies as much to the arts as to any other area of our national life. The Government will contin-

ue to keep up its spending on the arts. But reliance by arts bodies on the Government to provide an ever increasing proportion of their funding would be as unwise as it is unrealistic."

Mr Luce urged arts groups to become better at selling their services to the public. "All arts bodies would gain by making their grants go further through managing themselves more efficiently and by increasing their income through marketing themselves more effectively."

Cost of Trident rises by £584m

DEFENCE

The revised estimate for the Trident programme showed an increase of £584 million, to £9,869 million, over last year, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said during question time in the Commons.

Asked for details of the latest estimates for the missile programme, he said: The programme has been re-estimated as part of the annual long-term costing of the defence programme. By convention, that costing assumes exchange rates prevailing last June, which for the dollar gives a rate of £1 equals \$1.26.

On that basis, the revised estimate for Trident is £9,869 million at average 1985-86 prices, an increase of £584 million over last year's estimate, £324 million of this increase

reflects a lower exchange rate than was assumed last year.

The remaining increase of £260 million, or only 2.8 per cent, reflects inflationary effects by real cost reductions arising from better definition as the programme progresses.

Costs therefore are firmly under control and I am glad to say that the programme remains on time for an in-service date of the mid-1990s. I am making available to the Public Accounts Committee a more detailed report on the state of the project as a whole.

De Davitt Owers (Suffolk South, C): Even bearing in mind that the rise in the pound against the dollar on the date quoted will further reduce the cost of Trident, nevertheless there are many people in this country who are concerned about the increase in expenditure on Trident which curtail spending on other important defence programmes.

Mr Younger: The calculation of expenditure has been done deliberately by me on exactly the same basis which by convention has been done every year, basing the dollar at the rate it was on June the previous year.

So far as the weight of the defence programme as a whole, I can confirm this leaves it still as an average of 3 per cent of the defence programme, or 6 per cent of the equipment programme. That is still well within our means for such an important system of our defence.

De Davitt Owers (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Last year when this cost was given it was the Government's intention to keep level funding in the defence budget. Now the Trident increases cost have to be taken from the defence budget which has been cut by 7 per cent over the next three years in real terms, how can he go on claiming he

can support the conventional defence effort currently planned?

Mr Younger: Very much so. Particularly as he may notice that the rate of inflation for the Trident programme is very much lower than that for the defence programme as a whole. Because of the offsetting of other savings, it is well within what we can afford.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North East, C): Is not Trident cheap at the price and jolly good value?

Mr Younger: He is right. There is no other way of a comparable price in which we can so secure peace for this country in future.

Mr Dezill Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: As the increased cost of Trident announced today is bound to come out of the budget for conventional defence spending and as that is static or falling in real

terms, does he not agree that with the cost of Trident increasing there is no other place from which that spending on Trident can come?

The American end of the cost of Trident is out of the control of the Government being determined by the exchange rate and the charges of the American arms and contractors.

Mr Younger: I have kept the calculations within the normal conventions of the exchange rate. It is not altogether favourable to the cause I would wish to put but I hope he would regard it as fair.

The key factor is that the total weight on the defence programme of Trident is smaller than the TORASCO programme, the second defence programme for the future and I would have thought most people would regard it as an extremely good programme.

Threat to restrict Belgian access to British ports

CHANNEL FERRIES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons that the issuing by his officials of letters of consultation about the possible use of Section 14 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1974 to restrict access to the Belgian state ferry company RMT to United Kingdom ports showed how seriously he was taking the problem of British Ferries Sealink.

Opening a debate on European Community shipping policy, he said he hoped that British Ferries Sealink would quickly receive approval for the service which it wished to operate.

He moved a Government motion inviting the House to take note of a European Community document on progress towards a common

regulations in force that we are discussing today, we should be in a much stronger position, on a Community-wide basis, to defend our shipping interests.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said the Belgian port authorities were trying to freeze Sealink out of Ostend and were refusing right of access to Zeebrugge.

Ridley had taken the matter extremely seriously. He and his staff at the Department of Transport had done a lot of work in trying to have this problem resolved without resorting to the action the minister had mentioned.

He is as insistent as I am (he went on) by the way the case we have been jointly prosecuting has not been helped by the way Sealink has apparently prevaricated about our needs. I find it difficult to accept that when the Belgian authorities asked for an operating plan Sealink said this would take from a week to 10 days or a fortnight to produce.

The debate should be conducted against the background of the current position of the merchant fleet. That revealed a disastrous decline in the British ship industry.

In 1975 there had been 1,833 ships registered in the United Kingdom, but by 1980 that figure was down to 1,358 ships and by 1985 it had further reduced to 600. Trade union sources estimated the fleet would shrink to 300 by the end of the current year.

It was true the General Council of British Shipping representing ship owners forecast a figure of 400, but whichever was right, a maritime nation everyone should be concerned.

Sir Edward de Caus (Taunton, C) said the debate was of the greatest importance to the economic and defence well-being of the nation.

Britain's merchant fleet was now the smallest it had been this century with serious economic and defence implications. It was no good the Prime Minister saying it was all for the best as this simply was not so. He did not know where she got her advice from, but it was wrong.

He suggested the appointment of a single Minister in charge of maritime affairs.

The time had come to end the rhetoric. The United Kingdom was in a situation of crisis as was the Community and the position was deteriorating. Ministers should find it possible to identify and largely eliminate the causes which forced owners to flag out their ships or go out of business.

If we cannot get a Community policy (he said) we should go it alone. It is time we were a little more selfish.

Rape close to being a growth industry

HOUSE OF LORDS

Rape had now become almost a growth industry, a Labour peer declared during questions in the House of Lords about the increasing incidence of rape cases.

Earlier, Lady Macleod of Borve (C) had asked the Government whether any alterations to procedures were being considered to enable victims of sexual assault and rape to report the circumstances.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, told her: We are aware of the increase in rape cases and are concerned to do everything possible to meet the needs of victims. The Home Office will be looking at the arrangements for reporting cases which have occurred recently. The Women's National Campaign recently published a valuable report on violence against women and the Home Office is considering the suggestions made by the Association of Chief Police Officers, in the light of that report, what further steps there may be for improving police procedure in dealing with such crimes.

He pointed out that there were two special units for dealing with rape victims and a further six were planned.

Lord Dean of Bevic (Lab): We are almost talking today as if this has become some sort of growth industry. We are aware that there are new victims every day on the streets on this vile, obscene crime which is now taking place on an increasing and ominous scale.

Lord Glenarthur: I can assure him that the police are taking whatever steps they possibly can to investigate and identify the causes which are leading to these cases. Lord Mischon (Lab) said that a disclaimer for a complainant to come forward was the prospect of giving evidence and being cross-examined before the public and press.

He asked the minister to consider the suggestion that the court should be given the discretion, when a complainant was giving evidence, for the court to be cleared of the press and public.

Lord Glenarthur replied that that was the most interesting suggestion, which he would convey to those concerned.

Lord Kincaid (C): Why should the creator who perpetrates these horrendous crimes be allowed the privilege, when getting into said court, of being well in the hearing of the faces covered with a blanket? Why should they not be seen in their true horror? Lord Glenarthur replied that that applied to other cases, not just to rape. He promised to look at the matter.

Lady Masham of Ilton (Ind): There is tremendous feeling outside the House, particularly among women, that a meaningful deterrent must be found.

Lord Glenarthur: I can assure her that all those involved in the matter at the Home Office look very seriously at all the different aspects.

Lord Stoddart of Swinton (Lab) asked about rape victims being harassed by press photographers and referred to the attempt by one newspaper to show a photograph of a rape victim. That was a discouragement for women to report rape cases.

Lord Glenarthur: I am aware of the case and I understand that the Press Complaints Commission inquiry into the publication of a photograph of an alleged rape victim in the Sun newspaper, yesterday.

Why Gorbachov offer fails

DISARMAMENT

For the Russians to move their intermediate nuclear weapons from eastern Europe to Asia from where they could quickly return them to Europe would totally differ from the zero option, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when challenged by Mr Neil Kinnoch, leader of the Opposition, on her reasons for not accepting the recent offer by Mr Gorbachov.

Mr Kinnoch opened the exchanges during Prime Minister's questions by asking whether Mrs Thatcher agreed that her important exchange of letters with Mr Gorbachov should be published, in the public interest.

Does she recall saying, in November 1983, that the best Christmas present Mr Gorbachov could give the West would be to dismantle the SS20s and accepting the zero option?

Now that Mr Gorbachov has publicly made that offer, why does she not at least pursue it?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Kinnoch is mistaken in thinking that it is the offer Mr Gorbachov has made. He is not meeting the zero option by moving the weapons to the Far East from where they could be moved back. That is totally different.

Mr Kinnoch: Is she telling us that she is willing to go so far as to inhibit the removal of all interim weapons from the east and west of Europe because of problems relating to Asia?

Would she not pursue the question of dismantling SS20s so that, not only is the menace in Europe removed, but also the possibility of ensuring that no additional nuclear arises, even in the Far East?

Mrs Thatcher: There is no point in moving weapons to a place from which they can be moved back to be a menace to this country.

It would remind him that when Mr Andropov was dealing with certain weapons, he said "We are not naive people".

What a pity Mr Kinnoch does not take that on board.

Mr Kinnoch: On an important issue which affects the fate of all of us, and that of future generations, I hope she can be a little more rational in her approach and not simply resort to party political slogans.

Since she says she wants to concentrate on achieving realistic arms control methods, why does she not pursue the possibility of securing a freeze in nuclear arms development since that is plainly the most balanced and viable of all control measures?

Mrs Thatcher: First because you are freezing imbalances. Unless you modernize your strategy, it will be a defeat. It is so close to be a deterrent. That is presumably why his party modernized Chevaline.

A shift of power to workpeople

SHIPYARD

While the announcement of a local management and local employee buy-out of the Vickers shipyard was welcome, even economists would be sceptical about the announcement of the signing of the first contract of the Trident programme, Mr Cecil Fraanks (Barrow and Furness, C) said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Defence Procurement: I know very much welcomed the announcement. He may recall the words of the 1974 Labour manifesto which talked about irreversible shift of power to workpeople. That is what is happening at Barrow.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Worthington, Lab): Would not jobs at Barrow and Cumbria be better safeguarded if Vickers

had been retained in the public sector? What assurance can he give that thousands of jobs will not be lost in Barrow directly arising out of this privatization?

Mr Lamont: What everybody in Barrow wants to know is how the Labour Party can maintain employment there when they are going to cancel Trident and at the same time say they are not going to increase spending on conventional defence.



Hugh Sealink has prevaricated

maritime transport policy. The motion welcomed the United Kingdom's endeavours to "encourage the adoption and implementation of measures which would provide for a more competitive shipping policy for the Community and the necessary powers to combat the growth of third country protectionism which damaged or threatened to damage Community trade and the trading position of Community fleets."

In Europe (he said) we need to achieve two things. First we need the Community to set its own house in order and to do away with restrictive laws which hinder shipowners from one member state the opportunity to compete with shipowners from an equal footing.

Second, the Community needs to arm itself with appropriate powers to deal with problems which arise as a result of protectionist or unfair practices in non-Community states. These draft regulations help a great deal with both problems.

In future (he said), with the

Need to keep surcharge sanctions

SPENDING

Labour MPs made a strong protest in the Commons over cuttings, amounting to £24 billion, of the Opposition's spending programmes given recently in a written answer by Mr John MacGregor, chief secretary to the Treasury.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said to the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): I seek your guidance and protection against what I consider to be a deliberate misuse by Mr MacGregor of the system of written questions and answers to spread incorrect information about the Labour Party's spending proposals, and Labour's education plans in particular. (Conservative laughter)

He said the calculations given in a written answer of March 3, 1985, on this issue, quoted an estimate which he had never made and which was five times higher than he would have estimated.

The Speaker replied that he had already written to Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and Education, on this issue. In his letter he said that cuttings of programmes were matters for

Protests at costing of Labour's programme

CORNISH TIN

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said in the Commons that the Government would be in a better position to judge the situation when the tin markets reopened and they knew the new price, but the Government was willing to consider grants to projects to make the Cornish tin mines competitive in the new situation.

Long-term costing of defence programme

Mrs Thatcher had given a most constructive response to Mr Gorbachov, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questions. No final decision, he added later, had yet been taken about the precise date of this year's defence White Paper, but it would not be very different from the date on which it was published last year.

He told Mr James Lamont (Oldham Central and Layton, Lab) that in the normal way he would be considering the long-term costing of the defence programme over the next few months.

Mr Lamont: Since he is having trouble finding the money to finance even conventional defence, should he not have been exerting a little more pressure on the Prime Minister so that she did not give such a strident reply to the Soviet Union? This would have enabled us to abandon Trident and save £10,000 million.

Mr Younger: I do not agree. I

thoroughly support the Prime Minister's most constructive response to Mr Gorbachov.

Mr Allan Murray (Barnsley West and Penzance, Lab): Close analysis of the long-term costing would indicate that with the cost of Trident we shall finish up with the most expensive defence forces in the world in Europe and the worst-equipped and most poorly-trained conventional forces.

Mr Younger: In general Trident takes on average 3 per cent of the defence budget. By no stretch of the imagination could that be said to be a major input into our normal defence programme.

Parliament today

Lords (2.30): Debates on legal status of nuclear war and proposal to establish commission on world disarmament proposals.

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on the City and on support for students in further and higher education.

Land Rover meeting defence needs

LEYLAND

Defence ministers would not be drawn in the Commons on the question of whether Land Rover exports might be at risk if ownership of the company passed out of British hands. But it was true to say that the Bedford subsidiary of the United States firm General Motors were already substantial suppliers of vehicles for defence ministry needs.

This emerged during questions after Mr John Taylor (Solihull, C), whose constituency contains the Land Rover plant, asked whether the company's long record of export success would be at risk, since General Motors had said they would discriminate as to which countries they would or would not sell to.

Mr John Lee, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said the question of the future of Land Rover was for the Department of Trade and Industry. (Labour laughter)

The Ministry of Defence had something of the order of 20,000 Land Rovers in service. The MoD looked to the company to honour existing and planned orders, together with customer support, supplies of components, research, development and manufacture.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence, said: The House will have noted that it is the Trade and Industry Department that is deciding who are going to be Britain's main defence suppliers. (Conservative protest) Would it not be better to keep Land Rover under British control - able to meet Britain's needs and not at the whim of Detroit?

Mr Lee said he had nothing to add to what he had already said.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said: The MoD's purchases of Land Rover, and the company's military exports, would not be affected because of part-ownership by a foreign concern. Many defence suppliers already were not entirely British.

Mr Lee said that was absolutely right. GM's supply of medium trucks to the MoD totalled about 21,000 at present.

Earlier, Mr Lee said current MoD orders with Land Rover were for 4,500 of the new 110 model. A substantial order for the military version of the shorter wheelbase 90 model was expected soon. He was confident the military versions of these latest models would prove even more attractive than their predecessors in the overseas defence market.

MP calls Reilly case 'an outrage'

RAPE

A change in the law to prevent what an MP called a repetition of the outrage over the Patrick Reilly case and savage sentences for rapists were urged by the Prime Minister during question time in the Commons.

Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (Perth and Kinross, C) said she should consider altering the English law so that pleas were not taken until after the jury was sworn.

In that way the outrage over the Reilly case, in which the defendant was cleared of the sex murder of seven-year-old Leslie Darroley before the jury heard he had admitted a series of rape attacks, would not have arisen.

Mrs Thatcher said she would pass on the suggestion to the Home Secretary (Mr Douglas Hurd) and added: It is not open to me or to the House to suggest that the defendant in this case was guilty of an offence of which he has been acquitted. Obviously I can say nothing more than that.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C) had earlier asked: In view of the rise in violent crime, particularly the appalling, brutal cases of rape, does she think it appropriate that the courts should impose savage sentences as a deterrent?

Does she not think it is time that MPs re-examined their consciences to consider if they were right, against the wishes of their constituents, to take away from the courts the right of corporal and capital punishment?

Mrs Thatcher replied: The Lord Chief Justice has set out a very clear and firm position for courts in rape cases and the sentences that should be imposed. I have no doubt they will follow that and as a guideline it was, in general, very well received.

A decision on capital punishment would have to go through the Commons and the House of Lords. We have already had one debate. He knows my own view, but it is a matter for the House on its own vote.

Need to use new tech

In view of the Prime Minister's readiness to condemn bad trade union practices, she should now condemn the absolutely scandalous management practices of Mr Robert Maxwell which had resulted in the removal of the *Scottish Daily Record* from the news stands, Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab) said during Commons questions.

Mrs Thatcher said it was vital that the newspaper industry used the latest technology. She recalled her visit to the *Glasgow Herald* on its 200th anniversary when she saw how they had been able to get the latest technology

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THOMAS LLOYD, 485/8 FRI ESTATE, TYPENY WALK, WALSLEY, W.V.A.

Thousands of bottles of milk have been contaminated with diesel fuel in Hereford and customers supplied by Northern Dairies in the city have been advised to check all bottles of silver top milk.

Sabotage has not been ruled out and the police are investigating. The affected bottles have the letter N on their tops.

The alarm was raised when customers in the Forest of Dean area of Gloucestershire noticed that milk was tainted. Health officials said that although the milk had an unpleasant smell and taste it would not cause serious harm.

Government bus policy took a startling turn yesterday when London's famous red bus company launched into inter-city expresses to the Midlands while abandoning local bus routes in London.

From next Monday the company will operate a deluxe coach service to Birmingham, called London Liner, offering a 2½-hour journey between city centres at £9 return in partnership with the West Midlands passenger transport executive.

London Liner buses will have lavatories, telephone, video and steward service. The Midlands service is the first of several and although it will take an hour longer on the route than British Rail, it will cost half as much.

Mr John Beasley, chairman of London Buses, admitted yesterday that the new service was being launched at a time when the company had pulled out of 16 suburban services in London, but added: "Deregulation enables us to compete with others as well as letting them compete with us. We don't intend to just sit back and let it hit us."

London Liner, involving a £750,000 investment in 12 coaches, should make a profit of more than £50,000 a year, and that will help London's local services, Mr Beasley said.

In suburban London, local operators could undercut the company, which had a costly wage agreement with its crews.

With a £130 million-a-year subsidy, profits from coaches would improve total viability and help the company to compete in local London services.

"If we don't build profits in services like this, we will always be at risk in tendering for local London services to the private operator who has other profitable businesses", Mr Beasley said.

The Three Peaks area of the Yorkshire Dales National Park is beginning to be worn away under the feet of a growing army of walkers.

A report by Mr Richard Harvey, the National Park officer in charge of the widespread erosion of hillsides footpaths says that £500,000 will be needed to repair the damage.

The report gives a warning that the increasing popularity of the peaks, Pen-y-ghent, Wharfedale, and Ingleborough, is threatening to destroy the uniquely rugged beauty of the area.

Mr Harvey said: "The problems will not go away. On the contrary, they will get worse, and the Three Peaks will degenerate into a rural slum."

Some of the paths are 150 feet wide and appear as large, ugly scars on the hillsides, particularly on Wharfedale and Pen-y-ghent. Years of damage by walkers have been done worse by rain.

Seven million people live within a 90-minute drive of the park, and up to 50,000 enthusiasts a year climb Pen-y-ghent and Wharfedale. 120,000 tackle Ingleborough. Every year about 15,000 attempt the full 23-mile Three

A solicitor has been temporarily banned by the High Court from practising within a five-mile radius of Heathfield, East Sussex.

A Tunbridge Wells firm of solicitors claimed on Monday that Mr William Medhurst, of Castle Hill, Rotherfield, broke a condition of a 1980 takeover agreement on deciding to help to set up a new practice in Masfield when the firm which took over his business withdrew from that village.

Aid to hill farmers has been mismanaged and has led to conflict between conservation and agriculture, a report published today says.

In a study for the Arkleton Trust, Dr Malcolm Smith, of the Nature Conservancy Council, claims that although nearly half the United Kingdom qualified for EEC aid for less favoured areas, compared with only one fifth in France, the French had provided assistance much more sensitively.

Larger farms had unfairly benefited because Britain had failed to limit livestock numbers.

Compensatory payments had also been linked to a very crude distinction between areas that were the least disadvantaged and those which were worse affected.

The intractable share-out of EEC aid had led to ever greater agricultural development, including drainage of wetlands, ploughing of moorland and the abandonment of traditional management of hay meadows, the report says.

Overgrazing of mountain grasslands and moors was commonplace.

Seven million people live within a 90-minute drive of the park, and up to 50,000 enthusiasts a year climb Pen-y-ghent and Wharfedale. 120,000 tackle Ingleborough. Every year about 15,000 attempt the full 23-mile Three

Entered of 1911
 Danger of coming

Entrepreneurial spirit of 19th century 'way to restore inner cities'

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, asserted last night that the way to regenerate Britain's inner cities was to return to the entrepreneurial spirit of the Industrial Revolution.

Delivering the Barnett Lecture at Toybee Hall, east London, Lord Young echoed the Prime Minister's recent talk of "popular capitalism" in arguing that most people had it within themselves to start new businesses.

"Enterprise runs much wider than small companies," Lord Young said. "It means an acceptance of personal responsibility and confidence and desire to take action to improve your own circumstances." This spirit was especially relevant in run-down areas of the cities.

Lord Young's wide-ranging speech marked the end of months of Whitehall in-fighting over which ministry should have the leading role in inner-city policymaking.

He made it clear last night that he was in charge, and the Government's interest had moved away from the rebuilding programmes favoured by the Department of the Environment, which is still noisily

nally in charge of urban policy, to the "people philosophy" of his department.

Lord Young said the self-confidence and dynamism that were "an essential ingredient for the small businessman would go a long way to improving inner cities". Government aid would assist, particularly in education and skill training, but he signalled the end of large programmes of government intervention in inner urban areas.

Lord Young made no reference at all to the "partnership" arrangements involving local councils, run by the Department of the Environment. Instead he praised voluntary projects and "community responses" outside the ambit of the town halls.

But the key to regeneration was individuals. "One of the losses of the inner cities in the nineteenth century was the disappearance of the most entrepreneurial and most able with consequent loss of leadership, and that needs to be changed," he said.

Lord Young also provided new details of what the Task Force, established under Department of Employment auspices two months ago, are meant to do in the inner cities.

"They will aim to improve joint working between government departments. They will aim to secure a larger slice of the cake of existing government programmes for their areas where deprivation is most intense, by focusing more sharply the programmes themselves. Finally, in consultation with the local community, they will work out distinctive approaches to local employment problems."

Lord Young laid special weight on educational reforms in the inner cities. The foundation of enterprise in employment was training and education, he said. The schools should be instrumental in instilling in children the right attitude towards work and, especially important in the inner city, towards "good citizenship".

"Our aim is to put confidence and pride back into those who live in the inner cities. Although we are putting very substantial resources into inner cities, I do not believe that pumping money into projects is the answer.



Nigel Short, Britain's chess world champion contender, makes his opening moves during play in the world championships being staged at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, London (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Criticism of noise by private aircraft

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Government yesterday condemned a "handful" of small airfields for not attempting to reduce the impact of aircraft noise levels.

Mr Michael Spicer, Minister for Aviation, said airport owners could minimize noise nuisance for residents near-by and deplored the "short-sightedness" of those who did not bother.

But he said the public could not be totally protected from aircraft noise and the Government strongly supported the growth of civil aviation.

Mr Spicer, speaking at an Airfields Environment Federation meeting in London, said centrally imposed noise standards had to be backed by local determination to keep noise down, with "operational measures like quiet take-off and approach procedures".

● The British Airports Authority disclosed yesterday that roof tiles had been sucked from two houses by an "aircraft vortex" near Heathrow Airport on Monday.

The authority said no one had been injured and the householders in Victoria Gardens, Heston, within a mile of the airport, would be compensated under a special vortex insurance scheme.

Fund-raising group joins fight against Aids

The incidence of Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in Britain doubles every six to eight months and could soon reach epidemic proportions, according to a new fund-raising group.

Within three years, Britain could be in the same position as the United States, where 8,000 people have died from the disease. Mr Martin Kinna, of Action Against Aids (AAA), said yesterday.

Speaking at the launch of the group at the Society of West End Theatre in Covent Garden, central London, Mr Kinna said that drastic steps were needed to fight Aids, which had so far led to 140 deaths in Britain.

Mr Richard Attenborough and Mr John Schlesinger, the film directors, aims to raise money for research and advice through the Terrence Higgins Trust, named after Britain's first Aids fatality.

AAA, whose founders include Sir Richard Attenborough and Mr John Schlesinger, the film directors, aims to raise money for research and advice through the Terrence Higgins Trust, named after Britain's first Aids fatality.

BBC drops action against editor

The BBC has decided not to take disciplinary action against the editor of *Rough Justice*, Mr Elwyn Parry Jones, over the Mycock affair, it was announced yesterday.

The National Union of Journalists released a letter from the BBC's managing director, Mr Bill Cotton, in which he told Mr Parry Jones that he had considered a report into the way an investigative team worked on a programme, but the matter was now closed.

Two BBC journalists, Mr Martin Young and Mr Peter Hill, were suspended without pay for their part in a *Rough Justice* programme which led to the freeing of Mr Tony Mycock, who had been jailed for five years for burglary. Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, criticized the pair for

the methods used in obtaining interviews.

Mr Parry Jones declined to comment yesterday. "To do so might be regarded as a breach of discipline in itself, and he is naturally wary, given his recent experience. I know that he is pleased and relieved", Mr Ian Yonge, his lawyer, said.

The NUJ's broadcasting officer, Mr John Foster, said action against Mr Parry Jones would have been "rough justice indeed", and that BBC management abused normal disciplinary procedures.

However, Mr Foster's call for *Rough Justice* to return "as soon as possible" had a lukewarm response from the BBC.

"The future of the programme is still under consideration", a spokesman said.

Sellafield target for peace boat

Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group, yesterday launched a campaign aimed at closing the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria by 1988.

A spokesman for Greenpeace said the group planned to sail a boat within the three-mile sea limit off the plant on April 1, which it will rename "British Nuclear Fools Day" for the occasion.

However, he declined to give details of precisely what action the Greenpeace boat, the *Sirius*, was planning.

Launching the campaign in London, Greenpeace said the continued existence of the Sellafield plant could not be justified on economic, technical or environmental grounds.

The nuclear industry is heading itself for the release today of the Commons select committee report on the handling of nuclear waste.

Greenpeace claimed that the committee had accepted evidence submitted on its behalf by a firm of London consultant engineers showing that spent fuel rods could be placed in dry storage rather than being reprocessed.

A spokesman said this conflicted with statements by Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, who had told the MPs that reprocessing was necessary to avoid corrosion.

McGlinchey is jailed for 10 years

Dominic McGlinchey, former chief-of-staff of the banned Irish National Liberation Army who was extradited from the Irish Republic, was jailed for 10 years yesterday.

McGlinchey, aged 31, had pleaded not guilty in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin to having a gun and shooting with intent to resist arrest and endanger life, after his capture in Co Clare in March 1984.

He was returned to the republic to stand trial last October after a successful appeal against a life sentence imposed in Belfast for the murder of an elderly woman in Co Antrim in 1977.

Court date for PC accused of killing boy

Police Constable Brian Chester, of the West Midlands tactical firearms squad, is to face committal proceedings in seven weeks, charged with the manslaughter of John Shorthouse, aged 5, who died in a police raid on his parents' home last August.

Magistrates at Birmingham yesterday set aside April 30 and May 1 for the hearing. PC Chester, aged 36, of Leek Woodton, Warwickshire, who was not in court, was remanded on unconditional bail.

'Danger' of police becoming isolated

The police are no longer as popular as they once were, and the signs are that the halcyon days may have gone for good, a leading article in *Police*, the monthly magazine of the Police Federation, says.

In a frank assessment of the effect of pressures on the police, the article gives a warning of the danger of a force that has become isolated, lost popularity and whose officers put group loyalty first.

"A force which comes to see itself as isolated from the largely alienated communities of the inner city, and not properly understood by those whose support was once taken for granted, would be unfitted for the crucial task of turning back the tide of crime and violence which threatens London as never before."

Referring to the Metropolitan Police, the article says that nothing could excuse acts of

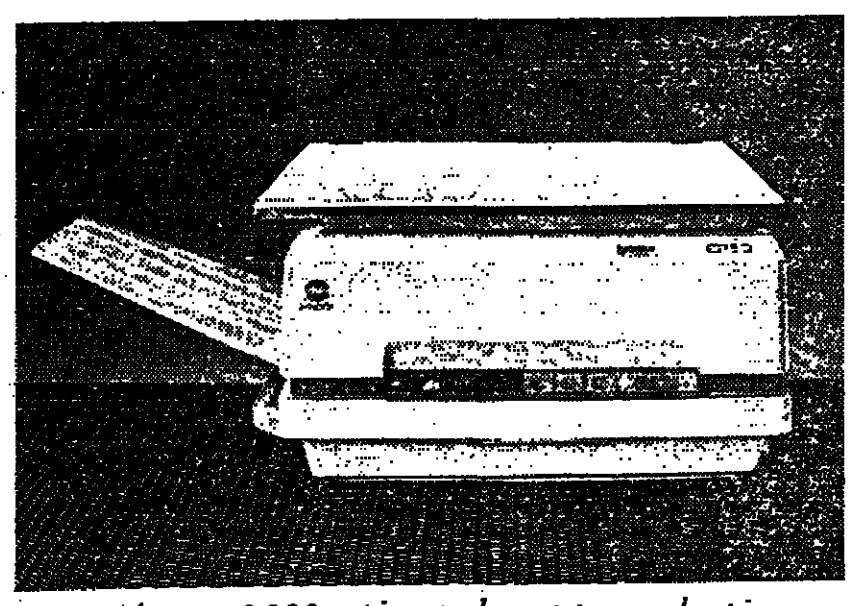
unprovoked criminal violence by a tiny minority of officers, nor could it condone misguided peer-group loyalty.

"But let us not pretend surprise that officers who, day in and out, have to withstand hatred, verbal and physical abuse, racial insults and obscenities, and vicious violence directed at them solely because they are police officers, should come to feel that loyalty to each other transcends other, unfulfilled but impersonal, obligations."

Such trends are cyclical, the article says. "The force which contains a number of brutal police, racist police, and corrupt police, is also the force that produces the Trevor Lockes, George Hammonds, Keith Blakelocks and Yvonne Fletchers. In the final accounting, it is they who will set the standards that prevail."

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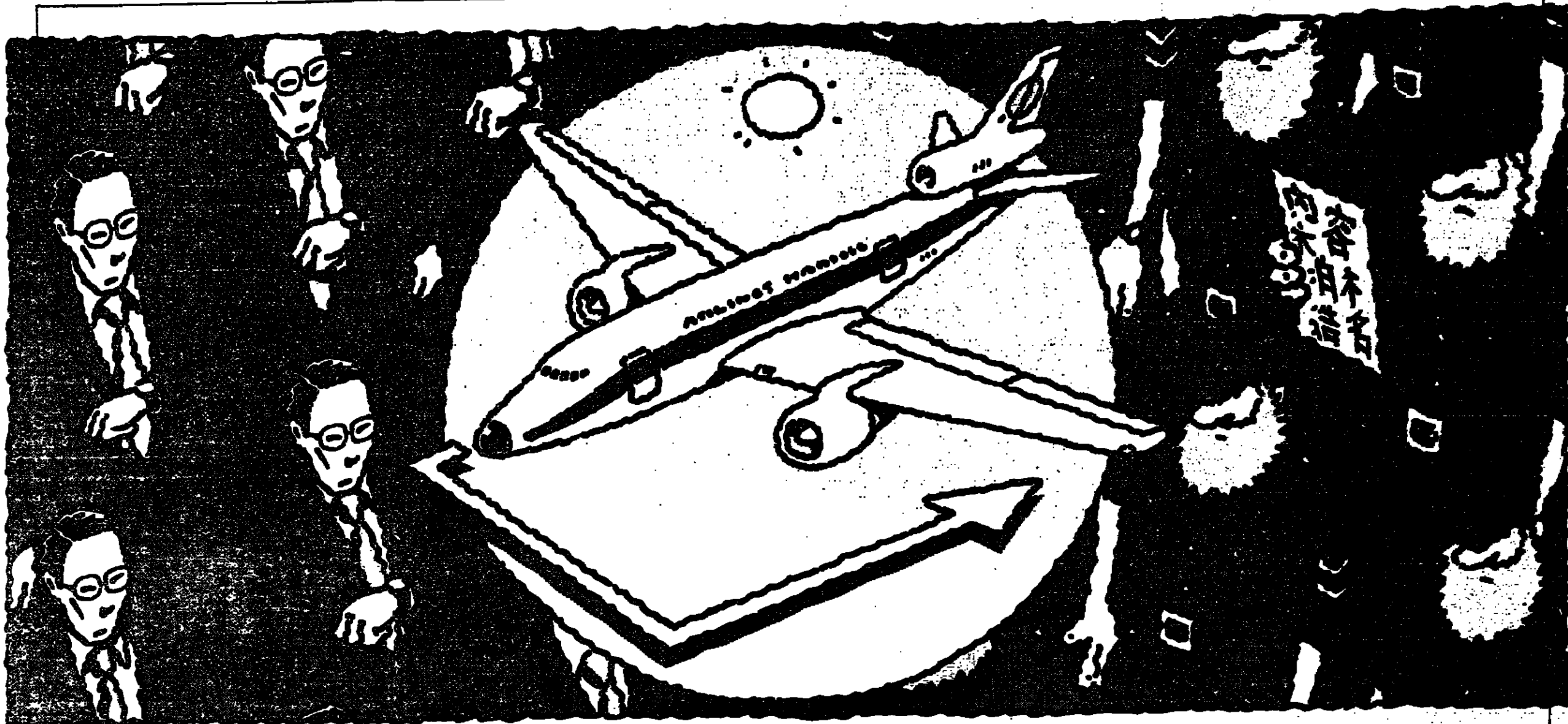
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South Africa after the emergency Police shoot dead black pupils in Transvaal protest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African police were reported by witnesses to have opened fire yesterday on 3,000 black schoolchildren outside the Kabokweni magistrates' court near White River, Eastern Transvaal, killing at least three of them, and wounding many others. The police confirmed two dead, one aged 14 and the other 15, and 80 injured.

According to Mr Enos Mabuza, chief minister of the nearby tribal "homeland" of Kangwane, the children had gathered to attend a court hearing for some fellow pupils involved in unrest two weeks ago. "The gate was closed to keep them out," Mr Mabuza said. "The pupils forced the gate open and went quietly to the building. Suddenly the police arrived and started shooting at random. There was no retaliation from the pupils."

In another development the Government has "banned" two leading anti-apartheid campaigners in the Eastern Cape for five years.

The move has fuelled fears that the authorities may now resort to banning as a means of silencing black opposition in the absence of the emergency powers which were lifted last Friday. The men - Mr Henry Fazzie and Mr Jack Mkhuzeli - were banned under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Fazzie is the vice-president in the Eastern Cape of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Mr Mkhuzeli is the organizer of an effective boycott by black consumers of white-owned shops in the Port Elizabeth area. The boycott was suspended only a few days ago, making Mr Mkhuzeli's banning even more incomprehensible.

Meanwhile, police have identified the 27-year-old white woman being held in connection with bomb blasts at three police stations in white areas in recent weeks as Miss Marion Sparg, a former journalist.

Miss Sparg was arrested over the weekend and is being held under Section 29 of the

Internal Security Act, which permits police to detain a person indefinitely for interrogation. Police revealed last night that they are also holding Miss Sparg's sister, Debbie, in connection with the bombings.

Last week's limpet mines exploded in John Vorster Square, the Witwatersrand headquarters of the police, and in another police station in Hillbrow, a district in central Johannesburg. There was another explosion on February 19 in a police station near East London in the Eastern Cape. All the bombs were placed in toilets.

Meanwhile, at least 12 and, according to some reports, as many as 14 people have died in continuing violence since the partial state of emergency was lifted last Friday. The death toll in the past 18 months is put at more than 1,240.

The strike at Vaal Reef, South Africa's second biggest goldmine, owned by the Anglo American Corporation, ended yesterday



Ecuador's rebel General Vargas posing defiantly with his troops at the Manta air base on the Pacific coast.

President trades insults with general

Quito (Reuter) - President Febres Cordero of Ecuador has postponed the deadline for his rebel former armed forces chief to surrender but warned that government troops will surround his base at dawn tomorrow.

In his first public statement on the crisis since it erupted last Friday, the President said General Frank Vargas Pazos was guilty of insubordination and rebellion. "You are not worth a drop of Ecuadorean blood," he told General Vargas in a television broadcast last night.

General Vargas, sacked on Friday as armed forces chief and head of the air force for insubordination, had by Monday night rejected a presidential ultimatum to surrender his command of the Pacific coast air force base of Manta.

He told reporters at the air base that he would take to the mountains if necessary, but he would not surrender.

President Febres Cordero said: "At 6 a.m. on Wednesday the military encirclement will begin. You have until that hour to give yourself up like a soldier, like a worthy man, like

a man of honour, and all the time you want to do it without honour."

Representatives from nearby towns have flocked to Manta to pledge support for the general.

Residents of Chone, where General Vargas was born, are also organizing a caravan of food and supplies to the base at Manta, where electricity and water have been cut off.

General Vargas says he has 1,000 troops at the base. They have been digging in, preparing camouflaged machine-gun

nests and deploying anti-aircraft guns.

The President said earlier that if General Vargas did not surrender by last night, he would say on television what measures were to be taken against him.

General Vargas appeared incensed by the indirect ultimatum. "I have been threatened in an imprudent manner. If he is a brave man, the governor should come to me with a weapon (for a duel) and I will show him that he is a coward," he said.

Peasants evacuated in face of mudslide

Lima (Reuter) - The Peruvian Government began evacuating thousands of peasants from the foot of Marabuco mountain in the north, fearing a repeat of an avalanche that killed at least 13 people and left 1,500 homeless on Sunday.

The mayor of Huanuco appealed for car volunteers to remove up to 8,000 people.

Officials feared the Quillacocho lagoon at the mountain's peak could overflow as it had done two days previously, triggering the avalanche that buried nearly 100 homes near Huanuco, 245 miles north of Lima.

TWA set to beat strike

New York - Trans World Airlines looks set to inflict a swift defeat on nearly 6,000 flight attendants who have been on strike since Friday (Christopher Thomas writes).

The carrier cancelled less than a third of its domestic and international flights yesterday and said services should be normal within 10 days.

Learning cost

Cambridge, Mass. (UPI) - Tuition and room and board charges at Harvard University will increase by more than \$1,000 next year, from \$15,100 to \$16,145 (£11,134).

Plane found

Taipei (UPI) - A domestic Boeing 737 with 13 people on board, missing in the Taiwan Strait for three weeks, was found at the bottom of the ocean near the Pescadore Islands, China Airlines said.

Hermes 'junk'

Delhi (AFP) - Mr Suresh Kalmadi, opposition MP, described the British aircraft carrier Hermes as "junk that had failed to find a buyer anywhere in the world". He demanded India scrap its offer to buy it.

Athletes held

Honolulu (UPI) - After an anonymous tip, five college athletes were arrested on cocaine dealing charges and more are under suspicion.

Catch 14

Pescara (Reuter) - Signora Elisa Spinelli, aged 42, jailed in 1975 for 10 months for stealing a chicken, has become pregnant 14 times since then to avoid going to prison. Under Italian law, pregnant women convicted of minor offences cannot be imprisoned.

Joint rule for Natal proposed

Johannesburg - South Africa has agreed to consider a plan to set up a multi-racial administration in Natal (Michael Hornsby writes).

The white areas of the province and the KwaZulu tribal "homeland" would be governed by "a joint executive authority" with equal black and white membership under a rotating chairmanship.

The plan, which has far-reaching implications, was presented to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, in Cape Town yesterday by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the chief minister of KwaZulu, and Mr Radclyffe Cozans, the white administrator of Natal.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Cadman also informed Mr Heunis of plans to hold a conference in Durban on April 3 to discuss the establishment of a joint legislative authority, to which the proposed joint executive would be accountable. This, in effect, would involve the merger of KwaZulu and "white" Natal.

The Government is understood to be much cooler towards this second phase of the plan.

Top Zapu official freed in Harare

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Vote Moyo, aged 54, the former secretary-general of Zimbabwe's opposition Zapu party, and an Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience, was released yesterday after three years and nine months in jail.

He had been arrested as he stepped out of the Houses of Parliament in June 1982, suspected of plotting to kill Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Over the years lawyers have fought to persuade the detention review tribunal that there was no evidence against him. It was accepted at an early stage that Mr Moyo could not have been involved in a clumsy shootout involving disarmed Zapu soldiers outside Mr Mugabe's residence in 1982, because he was arrested before it took place.

As he sipped his first cup of tea since his arrest, Mr Moyo yesterday vowed to return to politics and expressed his firm support for the talks to unite Zapu and Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party.

He shared a "moderately large" cell with 18 other detainees in the maximum

security section of Chikurubi prison on the outskirts of Harare. They read and played bridge, poker and patience.

Two of the others were Mr Philip Hartlebury and Mr Colin Evans, former government secret service agents detained a year earlier on allegations that they had passed security information to South Africa.

The case for their release goes before the High Court tomorrow, as lawyers yet again challenge the detention legislation.

Mr Moyo flew to his home in Bulawayo last night to be reunited with his wife, Ellen, and four children. "It's quite a relief, really," he told me. "But my happiness will only be complete once my friends have left." He said there were about 99 Zapu detainees still in Chikurubi.

Last week he and Mr Dabengwa, Zapu's military supreme during the liberation, who was detained in 1982 after his acquittal on charges of treason, held an unprecedented meeting with three senior Cabinet ministers on overcrowding and other conditions at the prison.

Moscow lashes US on envoys

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin yesterday attacked Washington's call for a cut in the number of Soviet diplomats at the United Nations headquarters in New York as "defiant and unlawful" and hinted that such a move could threaten this year's summit.

An angry protest, delivered to the US chargé d'affaires, Mr Richard Coombs, by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, described the call for more than 100 Soviet diplomats to go by 1988 as arbitrary and in flagrant violation of US obligations as UN host country.

"Such actions increase distrust of its policy and by no means create a favourable background for a summit meeting," the protest said. "Such actions cannot but tell most seriously on the development of contacts between our countries in various fields."

It was "hard to square" the US decision, announced last Friday, with its recent statements in favour of opening reciprocal consulates in New York and Kiev "and on the expansion of contacts and exchanges".

The statement concluded: "The Soviet side cannot pass such unlawful US actions over and will have to draw appropriate conclusions for itself."

Propaganda shake-up: Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has appointed a new chief of the information agency Novosti, continuing his shake-up at the top of the Soviet propaganda machinery.

Mr Valentin Falin, aged 59, a former ambassador to West Germany and more recently a leading commentator on international affairs for the government daily *Izvestia*, replaces Mr Pavel Namnov, aged 66, who had run the agency since April 1983.

Novosti plays a big role in disseminating the Kremlin line to the rest of the world. It distributes commentaries and translations of documents to the foreign media and assists their correspondents.

Sweden slowly but surely chooses its new leader

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Swedes, generally speaking, are careful, thorough - some might say boringly pedantic - people.

Mr Ingvar Carlsson had effectively been Prime Minister for 10 days, since the assassination of Olof Palme, when he was proposed to the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) yesterday as the new Premier.

Just to make sure, Mr Carlsson was proposed twice, once in the morning, again in the afternoon. Today the Riksdag will vote on the proposal, even though it is unopposed.

In Swedish *ordning och reda* (order and clarity) are encouraged at an early age. So when it

was announced that Mr Carlsson would take over as acting Prime Minister shortly after Mr Palme's murder, that was not enough.

Even when he was then proposed (once) as leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party and unanimously accepted by the party's governing committee, official Sweden remained unsatisfied, even though he was *de facto* Prime Minister.

Correct procedure had to be adhered to. The Speaker of the Riksdag, Mr Ingemund Bengtsson, last week duly held informal talks with the Social Democrats (his own party) and with opposition leaders

and announced that he would be proposing Mr Carlsson as the new Premier.

On Monday he held formal talks with the parties in the Riksdag. All were agreed that Mr Carlsson should be proposed as successor to Mr Palme.

It might be thought that yesterday's dual proposal would come as something of an anticlimax, but one in three of the 349 MPs duly assembled at 8am to hear it.

There was no other business until 2pm when the proposal was put for the second time. Today it will all be over after a vote by the House at 9am.

IRA fight extradition

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

Two convicted IRA terrorists appeared in court in Amsterdam yesterday to fight an attempt by Britain to extradite them. The extradition of Brendan McFarlane and Gerard Kelly is being sought after their arrest in Amsterdam on January 16.

They escaped from the Maze Prison in Belfast in September 1983 during a mass break-out. They were serving life sentences for murder and other acts of terrorism.

A third man arrested with McFarlane and Kelly, 26-year-old William Kelly, unrelated to Gerard, was put on a flight to Dublin as an undesirable alien after being held for two weeks by the Dutch. He was arrested on arrival in Dublin but subsequently released.

McFarlane and Kelly, who remained handcuffed in court yesterday, are fighting their extradition on the ground that their activities were political.

Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, who attended the hearing, likened the two men to Dutch resistance fighters during the Nazi occupation of



Brendan McFarlane at yesterday's hearing.

The Netherlands during the Second World War.

The trial was also attended by the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Mr Sean MacBride, who appeared as an expert witness for the defence.

The final outcome may not be known for several months because of appeal procedures.

Frustrated arms ban man quits

Washington - Mr John Tower, the former chairman of the Senate armed services committee, has resigned as one of the US arms control negotiators in Geneva, the White House said yesterday (Michael Binyon writes). He was leaving for personal reasons, not because of political differences.

However, friends and colleagues said he had been unhappy in the job he took 14 months ago, and found it lacked excitement. At an international meeting in Munich last week he said he was frustrated and "did not intend to make a career out of being a negotiator."

Mr Tower, aged 60, a former right-wing senator from Texas, has handled the negotiations on reducing long range nuclear weapons. The talks are deadlocked. He has made no secret of wanting to be the US Defence Secretary but apparently now sees no likelihood of succeeding Mr Caspar Weinberger.

comment on a report in a Beirut newspaper, *Al Nahar*, claiming that Dr Rezaq Raad, the French doctor of Lebanese origin who has been sent by the Government to Beirut to make contact with the kidnappers, had received the "green light" from Paris to propose a three-point plan in exchange for the release of the eight French hostages.

The three points, according to the newspaper, were: 1. A reduction to seven years of the prison sentence imposed on the five men who tried to kill the former Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Chapour Bakhtiar, in Paris in 1980; 2. An undertaking by the Syrian Government that it would act as guarantor of their release; 3. A guarantee from the Iraqi Government that it would do nothing to threaten the lives of two Iraqi dissidents expelled by France to Baghdad last month.

critical and ambiguous attitude" towards the affair. "We are paying today for our country's weakened position in the Middle East and the world. We are paying for a policy of subterfuge," he said. However, M. Alain Peyrefitte, a former Gaullist Minister of Justice, said it was by no means certain that a future right-wing Government would be able to do much better than the present Socialist administration.

Two French national newspapers and one television channel refused yesterday to carry the photographs purporting to show M. Serrat's corpse.

The left-wing newspaper, *Le Marin*, said that by deliberately ignoring the photographs it hoped "to contribute to the refusal of the whole country to play the game of the assassins."

The French Foreign Ministry is refusing to make any

France closes ranks over kidnappings

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Horrified by the latest macabre developments in the French hostage affair, French Opposition leaders yesterday closed ranks around the Government and its refusal to give in to attempted blackmail by the pro-Iranian Muslim extremists in Beirut, who have claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

Paris still had no positive confirmation yesterday of the authenticity of the photographs released by Islamic Jihad on Monday, purporting to show the dead body of one of the French hostages, M. Michel Serrat. But the Foreign Ministry said it was considering the latest information "with extreme gravity and emotion".

M. Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, repeated that France would not give in to the blackmail of such "barbaric

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Marcos trying to run Manila from Hawaii an ex-minister reveals

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Former-president Ferdinand Marcos, exiled in Hawaii, still claims leadership of the Philippines and continues to direct his party, urging non-recognition of Mrs Corason Aquino, the man who was his Labour Minister. Mr Blas Ople, said yesterday.

"Mr Marcos continues to send advice and guidance by phone," Mr Ople told the Manila Bulletin.

He said Mr Marcos considers himself head of a legitimate government in exile and believes the United States, where he is seeking political asylum, should accord him the "courtesies and immunities" of a head of state.

Mr Marcos's 20-year-old regime was toppled last month in a military revolt and popular uprising which forced the 68-year-old leader to flee the country.

An official of the newly created Committee on Good Government estimated Mr Marcos's personal fortune "at no less than \$5 billion (£3.6 billion) and rising daily as we uncover more documents" in the hurriedly vacated presidential palace and "safe houses" around Manila.

A member of the committee headed by former Senator Jovito Salonga, once jailed by Mr Marcos, will fly next week to Hawaii to examine documents Mr Marcos brought with him and currently held by US Customs officials.

All assets of the Marcos family in the Philippines have been seized and the committee has frozen the private bank accounts of more than a dozen people associated with the ousted regime, the government radio said.

"I feel betrayed," was Mr Ople's response to reports of the huge fortune amassed by the man he served for 19 years as Labour Minister. He said he and many others were "shocked by the enormity of the hidden Marcos wealth."

"We are now confronted by stark evidence of hopes betrayed and trust violated and the evidence continues to accumulate, to unfold almost daily before the world's amazed eyes," Mr Ople said in a memorandum to the New Society Movement, the KBL, which Mr Marcos founded eight years ago.

Mr Ople announced he was severing all ties with Mr Marcos and urged his colleagues to do likewise.

From his Honolulu exile, Mr Marcos is in constant telephone contact with the former Prime Minister, Mr Cesar Virata, the KBL secretary-general, Mr Jose Rono and the National Assembly Speaker, Mr Nicanor Ynguez, urging them to withhold recognition of Mrs Aquino's government "because he has not resigned or abdicated," Mr Ople said.

"This creates a situation in which President Aquino is practically impelled not to recognize a (parliamentary) majority apparently conspiring with a rival government abroad to topple her from power," Mr Ople told the KBL leadership.

Mr Ople said that in a telephone conversation with Mr Marcos on Saturday evening he asked the former president to desist from trying to run the KBL by "remote control" from Hawaii.

The KBL, which controls two-thirds of the National Assembly, has refused to nullify its earlier proclamation that Mr Marcos won the disputed February 7 poll but has said it recognizes the legitimacy of Mrs Aquino's two-week-old administration.

With a "people's mandate" Mrs Aquino has chosen to ignore Parliament and today will preside over her first Cabinet meeting to discuss whether she should proclaim a revolutionary government, abolish the Assembly and order the drafting of a new constitution before holding legislative and local elections.

In the far southern province of Lanao del Sur, meanwhile, the Governor, Mr Ali Dimaporo - a local political warlord, an ally of Mr Marcos - has fled to the hills with 500 heavily armed followers after he was sacked by the Aquino government.

Swiss to vote on joining the UN

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Swiss will decide in a national referendum next Sunday whether their country, with its policy of "permanent and armed neutrality", should at long last become a full member of the United Nations.

The indications are that a majority will disregard the advice of Parliament and Government and say "no".

One reason is apprehension that involvement in UN political processes would be prejudicial to the humanitarian endeavours of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with which Switzerland is so firmly identified.

Another is a deep conviction that a nation as well served by neutrality as this one - and its banks - should simply stay steady and prosperous on its traditional course.

Arguments that to remain outside the 159-member world organization is to avoid a universal moral responsibility have been largely unavailing against the wariness with which the public regard much of the prospect beyond their own frontiers.

However, with the notable exception of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, this has not prevented Swiss membership of most UN specialized agencies.



A poster urging Swiss voters to join the UN on Sunday.

Geneva gun check-up

Geneva - Acting on a tip-off that some delegates to the UN Human Rights Commission carry guns, officials have installed metal detectors at the Palais des Nations conference hall (Alan McGregor writes).

"In principle, nobody is allowed to carry a weapon in the palais, though permission to do so has been granted under exceptional circumstances, such as the visit of a prominent personality at risk from opponents," an official said. "No such permission has been applied for in this instance."

Most delegates and observers to the Commission have diplomatic immunity, and cannot normally be asked to submit themselves to body searches.

The gun scare came after a representative of the anti-Khomeini Mojaheddin organization said he had been intimidated inside the hall by one of the 13-strong Iranian government delegation whom he knew to be armed. It was then suggested by other Commission participants that "they are visibly not the only ones".

Tussle for control of Begin party erupts into brawl

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The first and probably decisive round in the battle for control of the Herut party was narrowly won at dawn yesterday by supporters of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the party leader, who is due to take over as Prime Minister in October.

But in the process this first convention of Herut since 1979 was turned into a public brawl, seriously damaging the responsible image Mr Menachem Begin tried to create for the right-wing party when he became Prime Minister in 1977.

The convention has shown that the party remains deeply and even violently split between the supporters of Mr Shamir and those who prefer the hardline, radical approach of Mr David Levy or Mr Ariel Sharon, the controversial tough man of Israeli politics.

The one person to emerge so far with any obvious hope of uniting the two warring factions has been Mr Binyamin Begin, the former Prime Minister's son, who has now publicly aligned himself with Mr Shamir's camp, apparently with the blessing of his father.

The convention's business began seven hours late on Monday as faction leaders delayed proceedings in a vain attempt to smooth out the differences before the meeting went public. But from the moment the session started Mr Levy, Deputy Prime Minister, and a rousing orator, leapt to the microphone to protest that 41 delegates had been disqualified "simply and solely because they support me."

Within minutes the big Tel Aviv conference hall erupted into a brawl. The Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ronnie Milo, was knocked to the floor.

The rostrum collapsed into the crowd and a press photographer fell heavily, breaking his leg.

The young Mr Begin suddenly appeared in the centre of the stage, and as he stood there quietly, the chant which had swept the party to power in 1977 began to swell up from the delegates. "Begin, Begin" they roared as one. The fighting died down as two senior delegates led the chanting into a rousing sing-song.

But even the charisma of the Begin name could not hold tempers for long, as those behind the Shamir campaign lined up for the first vote against the Levy-Sharon candidate for the all-important post of convention chairman.

The younger Mr Begin, who yesterday was fighting directly against Mr Sharon to become chairman of the party steering committee, found himself roundly abused when he supported Mr Moshe Katsav for convention chairman.

It was not until midnight that arguments over which delegates were entitled to vote were sorted out so that the count could begin. And it was not until 5am that Mr Katsav, a Shamir supporter, was declared winner by the tiny margin of 54 votes from among the 2,000 delegates.

Yesterday proceedings were again delayed, with the Levy-Sharon camp determined to continue fighting for control of committees which will shape the party's policy and draw up its candidate list for the next general election.

Meanwhile, police have opened a file against Mr Sharon after a complaint by two Arab rabbit hunters that he punched and kicked them when he found them hunting near his ranch in the Negev Desert.

Refugee killed: A resident of the Balata Palestinian refugee camp near Nablus died when an Israeli patrol fired at him and a companion late on Monday evening. An Israeli spokesman said the two had fled after being asked to stop for a search.

Man in the news

How a poor Sephardic immigrant made good

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Mr David Levy always used to be good for a joke - like the one about the day he lost one of his 12 children in the mud but was not worried because he could always make another one.

Nobody laughs at Mr Levy these days, however. He has become one of the most serious figures in Israeli politics, and a possible candidate for the premiership.

His popular appeal lies in the reason so many jokes were told about him - he is the perfect example of how a poor, Sephardic immigrant can make good.

He was born at Rabat, Morocco, in 1937 and arrived in Israel in 1957 to live among the many migrants in the city of Bet Shean, in the Jordan valley. For 10 years he worked as a farm labourer and then a building worker, replacing his French with a flowery, pedantic Hebrew, and learning a deep resentment of the ruling Labour Party's attitude to immigrants like himself.

In 1967 he was elected to the city council and immediately became deputy chairman. He quickly became prominent in the Herut party as its spokesman in the Histadrut labour federation.

From there he secured a place high enough on the list of the Likud faction to win a seat in the Knesset.

When Mr Menachem Begin came to power in 1977, Mr Levy was made Immigration Minister. This was seen as nothing more than a token position for a Sephardic Jew to reward the many migrants who had voted Mr Begin into office.

But Mr Levy astonished the professional civil servants in his department with his administrative ability. In 1979 he was given the important job of Minister of Housing and Construction.

By the 1981 election his ability and popularity won him the number two place on the Likud list and he became Deputy Prime Minister, a position he still holds along with the Housing portfolio.

Although he adheres to the mainstream of Herut thinking about hanging on to all land now occupied by Israel, he does adopt a more independent, dovish line on occasions.

For example, alone among Likud ministers, he supported the plan to withdraw the Army from Lebanon in 1984. This was a populist position, in keeping with his flair for always seeming to know what the majority of voters really want.

That flair has brought him something close to adoration from his growing army of followers, who are sure that sooner or later he will become the first poor Sephardic immigrant to run the country.



Mr David Levy: tipped as candidate for premiership.

Masonic cover for Mafia

From John Earle, Rome

Palermo's Freemasons have been alarmed by the discovery that when police raided a lodge in the city centre they found several Mafia leaders among its membership of prominent magistrates, lawyers, businessmen and other professional people.

Although the investigations are officially secret, the news has been leaked that one member is Signor Salvatore Greco, known as "The Senator" and a brother of Signor Michele Greco, "The Pope", who is one of the key defendants in the Palermo trial of more than 400 alleged Mafiosi. Signor Salvatore Greco is in hiding, as is his cousin and another member of the lodge, Signor Toto Greco.

The investigations were triggered by a tip-off about the transatlantic drug traffic from the Drug Enforcement Agency in Miami, Florida.

Museveni silences politicians

Kampala (Reuters) - President Museveni has banned all political activity in a move aimed at bringing stability to war-ravaged Uganda.

He warned armed groups opposed to his Government not to challenge his rule or it would give him "a chance to crush them forever," Radio Uganda reported yesterday.

Mr Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA), took power in Kampala on January 26 and his troops have since managed to extend their control to most of the country. They captured the northern town of Gulu on Saturday.

NAROB: President Museveni has to overcome the last pockets of resistance by soldiers loyal to the former Uganda regime (Charles Harrison writes). He wants to make a start on the rehabilitation of large areas which were devastated during five years of guerrilla war.

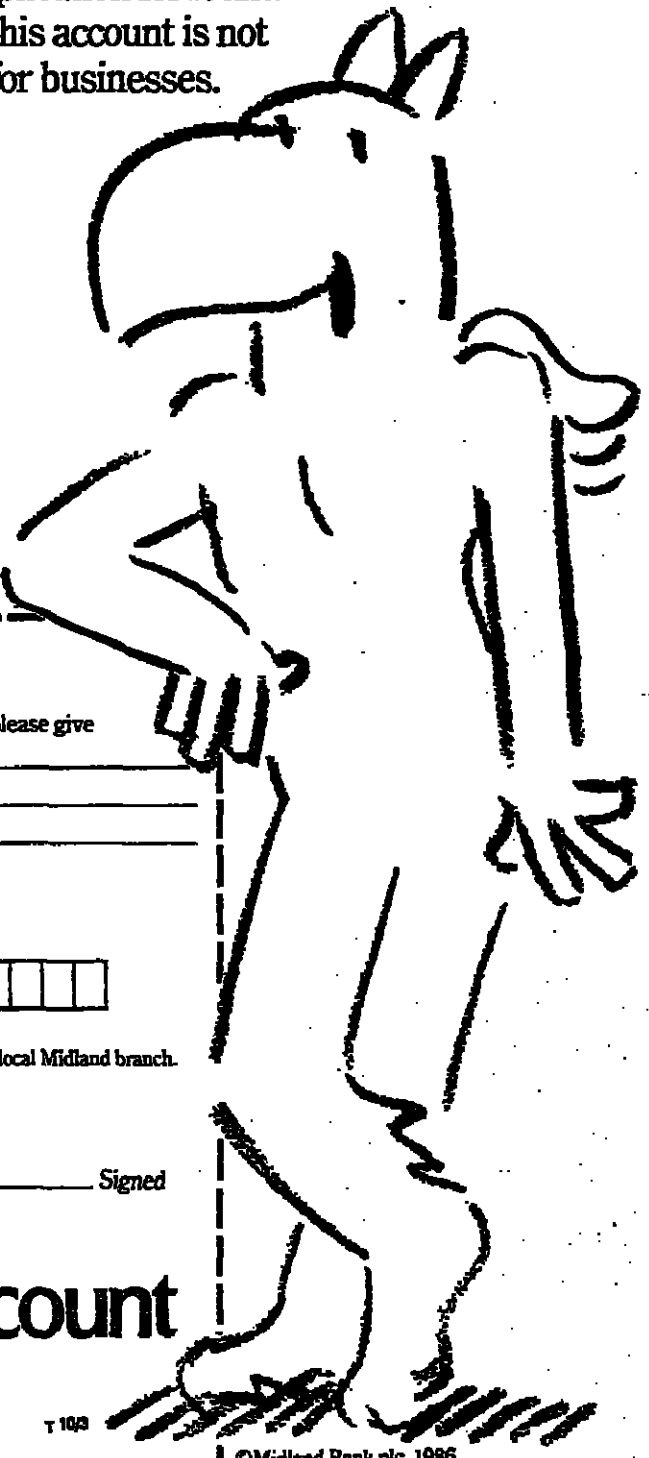
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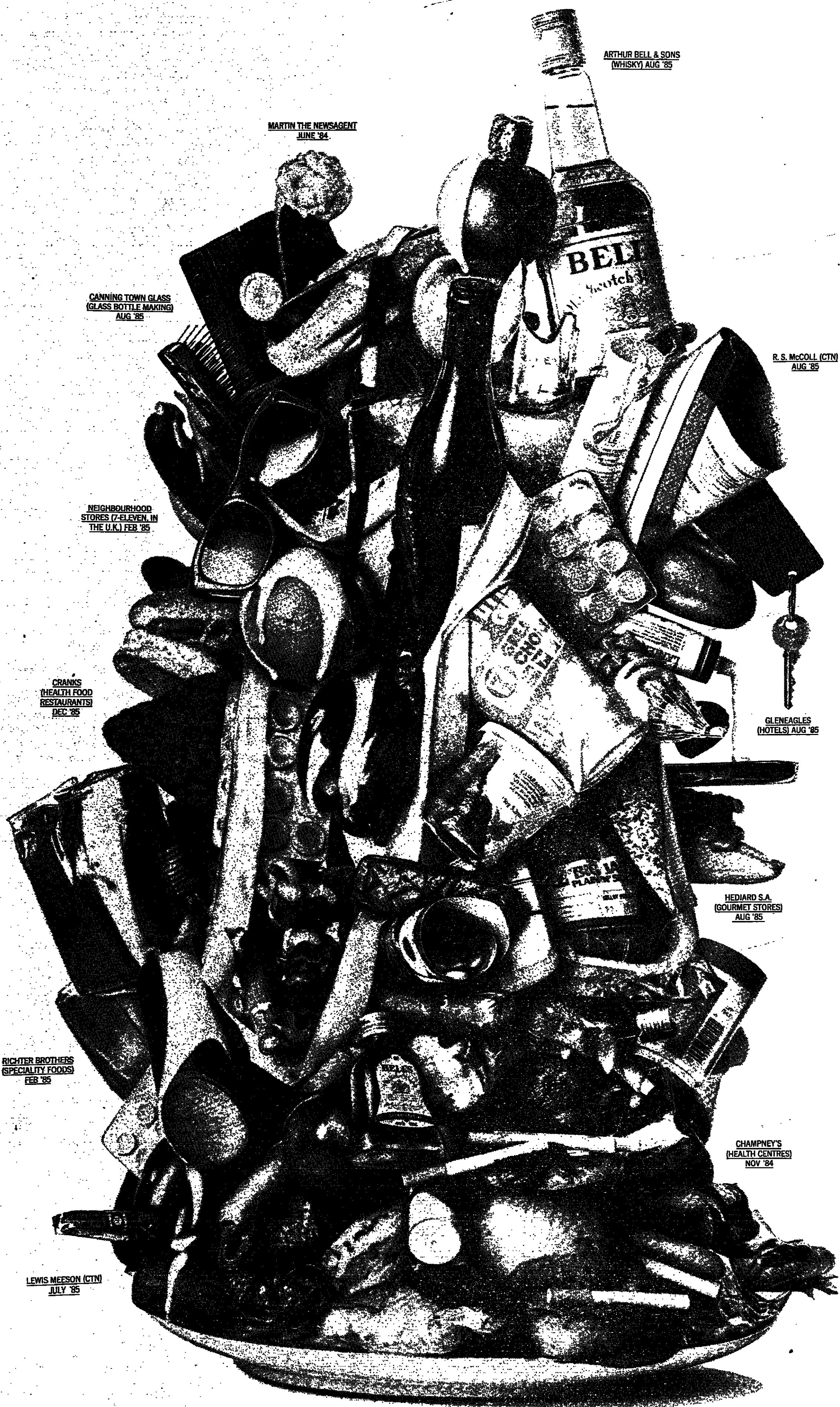
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Miscellaneous



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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference code.

Spaniards decide today on future of Nato membership

González puts his faith in the undecided voters

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spanish voters will indicate today whether they want their country to remain a member of the North Atlantic Alliance or pull out in a referendum unique in Nato's 36-year history. Some 28 million Spaniards over 18 are eligible to vote.

Security forces have been placed on maximum alert for the day.

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, closed a fortnight's campaigning at midnight on Monday with an appeal to his still undecided fellow-countrymen to "come down finally on the side of 'Yes'".

This would save Spain from an uncertain future, he said, and from estrangement from her new EEC partners.

But the Government has promised to regard the people's verdict as binding.

After a *vote face* on defence policies, the three-year-old Socialist Government still faces the "No" votes of pacifists, Communists and extreme right-wingers. To add to its troubles, the parliamentary opposition, though fervent supporters of Nato, is calling for an abstention and boycott.

The phrasing of the referendum question, the opposition maintains, would rule out integration into Nato's command structures (see panel).

"The Europeans want us, for the first time they have shown it. I want to show solidarity, sharing a project to unite with the free peoples of Europe to guarantee peace," the Prime Minister told 6,000 party stalwarts in Madrid's Sports Palace.

Neutrality was not the issue, Señor González said to a crescendo of applause. "The option is to construct peace with the Europeans and I do not want Spain set apart."

Although he mentioned peace countless times, and heavily linked EEC membership with Spain in the alliance, he did not forget to appeal to nationalist sentiment.

Public opinion poll experts were saying yesterday that there might be surprises after last week's severe jolt for the Government, partly because of the Prime Minister's marathon efforts and partly because the outcome was not likely to follow party lines.

Leading article, page 17

The question to be put

The Government considers it advisable in the national interest for Spain to remain in the Atlantic alliance and has laid down this should be under the following conditions:

1. Spain's participation in the alliance will not include incorporation into the integrated military structure.
2. The ban on the installation, storage and introduction of nuclear arms on Spanish territory will be maintained.
3. There will be a progressive reduction in the US military presence in Spain.

Do you consider it advisable for Spain to remain in the Atlantic alliance on the terms laid down by the nation's Government?



Señor Felipe González making his final appeal for a "Yes" vote as the opposition's hot air balloon puts over its message.

Secret talks bring hope of end to Sri Lanka turmoil

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Some progress has been made towards a political settlement of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka during confidential talks in Colombo.

The idea of contacts between the Tamils and the Government is so sensitive that both sides have firmly denied they are taking place.

The talks have been between the Minister for National Security, Mr. Lalith Athulathmudali, and Mr. Neelan Tiruchelvam, a former MP of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF). Like Mr. Athulathmudali, Mr. Tiruchelvam is a Harvard-educated lawyer. He is the only former MP of the TULF in Colombo; most of the party's politburo is now residing in Madras in India.

The most that either side will say for the record is that confidential contacts have taken place between representatives of the Government and the TULF under the auspices of the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka to clarify the issues dividing them.

When pressed, either side will say only that the two men have run into each other at weddings and funerals.

But the talks have in fact covered the three main divisive issues: the idea of linkage between a northern and an eastern province in a devolved system of government; the extent of local control over police matters that will be devolved; and the problem of government-assisted land settlement, particularly in the Eastern Province.

If agreement could be reached on these, the main ethnic problem would be on the road to solution, and an end to the bitter fighting between Tamil militants and the Government, and clashes between government troops and civilians would be possible.

The most progress was made on law and order. TULF proposals submitted last December to the peace talks in Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan, envisage total local con-

rol of police under the Chief Minister of a region.

The government response last month foresaw only a unitary police force under central control. However, the main problem of Tamils concerns police recruitment: the central government wants to retain control of it, since the Sinhalese fear that terrorists may be recruited if it is left to local authorities.

One suggestion, of which Mr. Athulathmudali was said to be proud, is that when vacancies arise the local authority should submit 50 names or so to a central authority, which might weed out those thought unsuitable, but leave, say, 25 on the list, of whom the local authority could select perhaps 10.

Though this does indicate an area of compromise, the TULF at present would have difficulty accepting any form of central oversight.

On land settlement, which has long been a thorny problem between the Tamils anxious to protect their "homelands" and the Sinhalese anxious to show that anyone can live anywhere, the convoluted argument over what happens in the Eastern Province, where the matter is acute, simply came down to a question of numbers. The Tamils want all the plots available to go to Tamils; the Government wants them allocated on the basis of present ethnic proportions.

The government scheme would allow Tamil settlement of 27,000 plots. The total number of plots is 37,000, which leaves a compromise possible concerning the remaining 10,000.

On the linkage issue, the two sides have drawn firm lines. Mr. Athulathmudali put forward the proposal made at all-party talks that ended in December 1984 involving some complicated linking between the two provinces through a second parliamentary chamber.

This would not immediately satisfy the Tamils but could be the basis of further discussions.

Eight die as Tamils fall out

Colombo - A gunfight between two factions of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization in a hospital canteen in the northern Sri Lankan town of Jaffna yesterday left at least two bystanders dead. Six rebels were killed (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The warring parties carried their own casualties away, leaving behind the bleeding bodies of a nurse and a local magistrate.

The organization's gunmen have made a habit recently of basing themselves at the hospital to protect any casualties brought in from encounters with the military in the region.

The army in general does not operate within Jaffna, nor indeed throughout the northern peninsula, where the guerrilla gangs have more or less free rein.

No reason for the shooting was immediately apparent in Jaffna yesterday.

News of it reached Colombo as President Jayewardene was welcoming President Li Xiannian of China on a state visit.

President Li left Bangladesh, the first country of his tour, yesterday and will go on to Egypt, Somalia and Madagascar when he leaves here on Friday.

U-turn by Swiss on refugees

From Ian McGregor, Geneva

Switzerland has repealed the administrative order preventing repatriation of Tamils whose request for political asylum has been rejected.

"One cannot speak of a general persecution of Tamils nor of a real civil war even if the situation in the north and east of Sri Lanka remains critical," it was officially said.

Repatriation will, however, be on a case-by-case basis to ensure that individuals returning will not be endangered. During a six-week period Tamils will be free to leave for any country of their choice.

After that, they will be repatriated singly or in small groups. Once they are back in Sri Lanka, they will be encouraged to keep in contact with the Swiss Embassy or its representative to ascertain what is happening to them.

If necessary they will also receive the equivalent of £30 a month for three months to aid their resettlement.

Of 320 asylum requests from Tamils so far examined, 30 have been accepted. Another 5,000 applications are outstanding.

EEC urges Japan to curb surplus

From Richard Owen, Brussels

European foreign ministers yesterday urged Japan to take prompt measures to relieve the "increasing strain" caused by its trade surplus, and agreed to set up "regular and detailed joint monitoring" with Tokyo.

But like previous EEC warnings and pleas to Tokyo, the statement lacked teeth. It came against a background of EEC financial problems as European finance ministers, in a parallel meeting, failed to resolve the budget crisis and postponed action until next month.

Britain and West Germany deplored the lack of budget discipline, with Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, Bonn's Finance Minister, saying the crisis was "pre-planned" and avoidable.

Mr. Christopher Hansen, the Budget Commissioner, said EEC member states had to understand that when they made political promises about the future of the Community the time would inevitably come when the Commission presented the bill.

He identified four problem areas for both 1986 and 1987 budget guidelines: the burden of past commitments; the effect on farm exports of the decrease in the dollar exchange rate against the European Currency Unit; the British budget rebate; and the cost of Spanish and Portuguese accession.

Mr. Christopher Hansen gave new figures for the British rebate, previously calculated at £175 million for 1985, and said the new total to be paid back to Britain was £267 million. This, and the estimated £99 million cost of the fall in the dollar rate, would have to be paid for in supplementary budgets.

Britain is this week seeking an injunction in the European Court of Justice to block "illegal" extra spending voted last December by the European Parliament. Lawyers presenting Britain's case said the additional spending would cost Britain alone £70 million, which could pay for hospitals or schools. A judgement is expected on Friday.

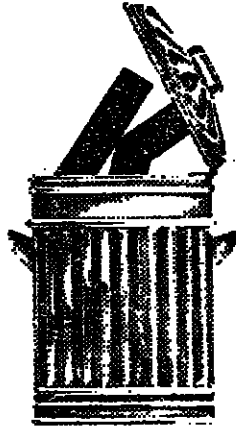
Speaking on EEC trade policy, Mr. Alan Clark, the British Trade Minister, said the statement on Japanese exports and dumping would have been "even more intransigent" if Britain had not insisted on specific targets and timetables for Japanese concessions over imports of Scotch and other inhibited goods.

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Thousands in Seoul march against Chun

From David Watts, Tokyo

Thousands of opposition demonstrators marched through Seoul yesterday in what was believed to be the biggest such parade since President Chun came to power six years ago.

The march was led by the leader of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Mr Lee Min Woo, and the dissident leader, Mr Kim Young Sam.

They marched from an outlying stadium to the offices of the party in the centre of town to collect signatures in the campaign for revision of the constitution.

The small stadium held only about 500 people, but as the group wound through the city some estimated their number to have reached several thousand.

In a speech at the stadium, Mr Kim again made comparisons with the Philippines, warning President Chun that "Marcos was defeated by his people. We do not want to see it happen in Korea. We would like to see democracy restored in Korea through national consensus. Otherwise Chun will be forced to leave or meet a tragic end".

Mr Kim said Mr Chun had

won the 1981 presidential election only because the opposition put up a "tame" candidate. He called for the restoration of the civil rights of his fellow dissident, Mr Kim Dae Jung, and claimed the Government was holding 1,000 political prisoners.

Cardinal Kim, Archbishop of Seoul, has clearly identified himself with opposition demands for democratic reforms, adopting an unusually public position.

In a sermon in Seoul on Sunday he supported calls by the opposition for the revision of the constitution, including direct election of the president, before the end of Mr Chun's term in 1988. The archbishop also said the Government should "stop its repression of students seeking a more democratic government".

South Korea could learn a lesson from events in the Philippines, he said. Government officials should stop claiming that there were no comparisons to be made between the situations in the two countries unless they could also say that there was no corruption or abuse of human rights in South Korea.

Leading article, page 17



The South Korean dissident, Mr Kim Young Sam (left), leading the anti-Chun protest march through Seoul yesterday.

Son denies Deng is ill

Peking - Mr Deng Pufang, elder son of China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, yesterday denied rumours of his father's ill health (Mary Lee writes). The older Mr Deng has not been seen here since he met the former US Vice-President, Mr Walter Mondale, last December.

Chinese television showed him in his native Sichuan province in early February.

Protests mar Hong Kong talks

Hong Kong - A small group of anti-communist Chinese demonstrators protested outside the Victoria barracks here yesterday as British and Chinese officials started a four-day meeting to discuss implementation of the Sino-British agreement under which the colony will become Chinese in 1997 (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Their protests, however, did not dampen the optimism that leaders of both delegations expressed about the eventual outcome of their meeting.

Dr David Wilson, leader of the British delegation, said the talks had begun in a "co-operative and workmanlike way". Mr Ke Zai-shun, head of the Chinese team, said he was confident the talks would be successful.

The two sides are discussing the future status of Hong Kong in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other trade matters; the sensitive question of the validity of British national (overseas) passports, the travel documents carried by most Hong Kong Chinese, after 1997; and the setting up of a new shipping registry.

It was also expected that the two sides would review informally the outcome of last week's urban and regional council elections, regarded here as a milestone towards more democratic political reforms.

European Law Report Luxembourg

Public morality no ground for banning imports

Conseil L&I v HM Customs and Excise Case 121/85 Before Judge T. Koopmans, President of the Fourth Chamber and Judges B. de Wit, G. Bosco, T. O'Higgins and F. Schoeller Advocate General Sir Gordon Slynn [Judgment given March 11]

A member state of the EEC might not rely upon public morality in order to prohibit the importation of goods from other member states when its legislation contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of the same goods on its own territory.

In October 1982, various consignments of goods imported from the Federal Republic of Germany by Consegate Ltd were inspected by HM Customs and Excise.

In the course of that inspection customs officials discovered that the goods consisted essentially of inflatable dolls, which were clearly of a sexual nature, and other erotic articles. They considered those goods to be indecent or obscene articles, whose importation into the UK was prohibited under section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act 1876.

Following a complaint laid by the Customs authorities, the Uxbridge Magistrates Court ordered the forfeiture of the goods. This decision was upheld, on appeal by Southwark Crown Court.

Consegate appealed by way of case stated against the crown court's decision to the High Court which referred a number of questions on the interpretation of articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty to the Court of Justice of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

In its judgment the European Court (Fourth Chamber) held as follows:

The first question raised the general problem whether a prohibition on the importation of certain goods might be justified on the ground of public morality where the legislation of the member state concerned contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of the same goods.

So far as that was concerned, it had to be borne in mind that article 36 of the EEC Treaty permitted prohibitions on imports justified, *inter alia*, "on grounds of public morality".

As the Court had held in Case 34/79, *Henn and Darby* (1979) ECR 3795, it was, in principle, for each member state to determine, in accordance with its own scale of values and in the light of the requirements of public morality in its territory.

However, it had to be pointed out that the fact that goods

caused offence could not be regarded as sufficiently serious to justify restrictions on the free movement of goods where the member state concerned did not adopt, with respect to the same goods manufactured or marketed within its territory, measures intended to prevent the distribution of such goods in its territory.

It followed that a member state might not rely on the ground of public morality in order to prohibit the importation of goods from other member states when its legislation contained no prohibition on the manufacture or marketing of such goods on its territory.

It was not for the Court to consider whether or to what extent the UK legislation contained such a prohibition. However, it had at least to be possible to conclude from the specific facts, taking into account their purpose as a whole, that their prohibition was, in substance, to prohibit the manufacture and marketing of those products.

The prohibition on the transmission of such goods by post was not, in itself, a public morality and, in certain areas of the member states concerned, the system of licensing of premises for the sale of such goods could not be regarded as equivalent to a substantial prohibition on manufacture and marketing.

As the Court had stated in Case 81/79 *Attorney General v Bagnos* (1980) ECR 2787, article 234 of the EEC Treaty was intended to ensure that the application of that Treaty did not affect either the duty to observe the rights of non-member countries under an agreement previously concluded with the member state, or the observance by that member state of its obligations under that agreement.

On those grounds, the Court (Fourth Chamber) ruled:

1 A member state might not rely upon the ground of public morality within the meaning of article 36 of the Treaty in order to prohibit the importation of certain goods on the ground that they were indecent or obscene, where the same goods might be manufactured freely in its territory and marketed in that territory subject only to an absolute prohibition on their transmission by post, a restriction on their public display and, in certain regions, a system of licensing of premises for the sale of those goods to customers aged 18 years and over.

2 Article 234 of the EEC Treaty was to be interpreted as meaning that an agreement concluded prior to the entry into force of the EEC Treaty might not be relied upon in order to justify restrictions on trade between member states.

Law Report March 12 1986

£1,000 union rights cash liable to tax

Hamblett v Godfrey (Inspector of Taxes) Before Mr Justice Knox [Judgment given March 3]

The payments of £1,000 made by the Government to Civil Service employees at GCHQ for removing their right to be members of a trade union and certain other rights under the employment protection legislation, were emoluments of their employment and assessable to Schedule E income tax.

Mr Justice Knox so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing an appeal by Miss June Hamblett, an employee at GCHQ, from the special commissioners' determination upholding a tax assessment for 1983/84 in an amount that included the £1,000 payment.

Mr R. K. Mathew for Miss Hamblett; Mr Alan Moss for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE KNOX said that in December 1983 the Prime Minister gave a direction that conditions of service at GCHQ should for the future exclude membership of a union other than an approved departmental staff association.

Miss Hamblett thus stood to lose the right to belong to a union together with other forms of statutory protection or, alternatively, she could have applied for a transfer elsewhere in the Civil Service. She chose to remain at GCHQ and was paid the £1,000.

The Crown's claim to tax that sum was made in two mutually exclusive ways:

(1) It claimed that it was chargeable under section 18(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1978. For the purposes of that provision it was not disputed that if the £1,000 was an "emolument therefrom" it was chargeable under Case 1.

"Emolument" was defined in section 18(3):
(2) The Crown claimed that a charge arose under section 6(1) of the Finance Act 1976 - that the payment was a benefit to a "higher paid" employee.

The commissioners found in favour of Miss Hamblett on section 18(1) but against her on the claim under section 61, from which she appealed. The Crown had served a notice of intention to contend that the payment was within section 18(1).

There was a great weight of authority on the meaning of "emoluments therefrom" in 13 cases had been referred to during the hearing. But the fundamental principle was that each case had to be tested against the provisions of the Act and the authorities did no more than illuminate the statutory provisions and were not substitute for them (*per* Lord Radcliffe in *Hochstrasser v Mayes* (1960) AC 376, 391).

Accepting the commissioners' finding of fact that the £1,000

was not paid to Miss Hamblett in return for her services, their conclusion of law that that was necessarily determinative of the matter could not be accepted.

It was inconsistent with authority, see *Laidler v Perry* (1966) AC 16. Moreover the expanded definition of "emoluments" in section 18(1) indicated something wider than remuneration.

Rejecting therefore the remuneration test, the question remained whether the payment should be regarded as one obtained from the employment. The rights were made known in making it was solely to recognise the withdrawal of statutory rights which the GCHQ staff had previously enjoyed.

It was not paid in return for Miss Hamblett's services. Thus the payment was compensatory. Mr Mathew described it as a solatium.

But the right to join a union was intimately bound up with and was necessarily part and parcel of a particular employment. Such a right could not be regarded as a general personal liberty such as the freedom to write to newspapers.

Moreover the rights of an employee under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 were bound up with the employer/employee relationship.

Factors pointing to the conclusion that the £1,000 was received from Miss Hamblett's employment were:

1 The offer was made to all the staff at GCHQ and was not personal to Miss Hamblett.

2 That by itself was not enough to render the payment assessable but it was far from being an irrelevant consideration.

3 The rights in respect of which the payment was made were part and parcel of the employer/employee relationship.

4 The payments were only received by employees who chose to continue in employment at GCHQ with their rights reduced.

Weighing the factors on either side the conclusion was that the payment should be described as being from the employment.

Hochstrasser v Mayes, Mr Mathew's slender anchor, was itself close to the borderline. In that case a separate source for the payment in question - namely the housing agreement - was found to exist.

In this case there was no such independent source other than the Crown's desire to recognise the loss of rights intimately linked with employment.

The payment was an emolument and it followed that the Crown's claim under section 61 of the Finance Act 1976 did not arise.

Solicitors: Lane & Co, Cheltenham; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.



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SPECTRUM

Silk purses feel the pinch

ELODIE STANLEY

Elodie Stanley, aged 31, is married, has a 20-month-old daughter and is expecting her second baby this month.

These attributes are all guaranteed to haunt male solicitors interviewing prospective female articled clerks.

Now interviewing candidates herself, she thinks the general standard of applications from women easily as good as that of men.

After reading history at Cambridge she supported herself while attending (by bicycle) the College of Law to study for her exams.

So in one decade from university she has achieved what she wanted: security of employment and a regular income (which is why she chose to be a solicitor rather than a barrister).

It is the partnership and participation in the running of the business that provides a new mental challenge when the intellectual stimulus of the job itself levels out.

Not all lawyers earn a fortune. Indeed many are so angry at what they see as a miserly proposed increase in legal aid fees that they are taking the Lord Chancellor to court.

Concern in the legal profession about levels of pay has reached such a pitch this year that both branches have taken the unprecedented step of taking legal action against the Lord Chancellor.

Both branches of the profession are claiming that the Lord Chancellor has acted in breach of his statutory duty to provide fair and reasonable rates of pay under the legal aid scheme.

The profession's anger was fuelled by the Lord Chancellor's apparent refusal to take account of independent surveys of earnings that both solicitors and barristers had commissioned from outside accountants.

Not only lawyers doing the publicly-funded work are feeling the pinch. Another survey conducted recently for the Law Society showed that all solicitors are well down the earnings league.

Of course the top 10 per cent of the profession still have high incomes, with

partners in the large London firms earning fees of £80,000 or more. But 70 per cent of other firms rely on bank overdrafts and loans to finance their practices.

Contrary to the popular impression of the well-heeled lawyer, the survey showed that in 1984 10 per cent of self-employed solicitors (those not in commerce or industry, or the Civil Service) earned £5,300 or less before tax.

By contrast, solicitors in commerce and industry have healthy earnings and valuable perks: more than half those sampled in a survey recently earned more than £26,000, and a quarter more than £43,000.

Frances Gibb

NIGEL FROSTIG

Away from the London big boys, Nigel Frostig, aged 34, is making a decent £34,000 a year as a provincial solicitor in Berkhamstead.

At first he was in their Dunstable office. "I was not totally brave. I had little experience of small town life and thought I had better be near London for a jolly social time if desperate."

There was a fairly constant throughput of clients - "there's a lot of marital stress in Dunstable" - in addition to which Frostig thinks we are a more litigious society now.

This is part of the increasing competition in the profession, and not only from licensed conveyancers. The number of solicitors' firms has doubled to six in Berkhamstead over the last 15 years.

Frostig was a member of the Young Solicitors national committee and served as its representative on the professional development committee of the Law Society.

He admits that people who are moderately competent in his job can earn reasonable money from a reasonable age and have a reasonably interesting life.

Threfall is a compassionate man who has to deal dispassionately with society's transgressors. "When I started I was rather disappointed how thoroughly ordinary villains looked."

Our whole legal system depends on that, and anybody is entitled to the advice of a barrister.

"The great thing about members of the Bar is that they remain free spirits. There is something for every type of intellect from the analyst to the advocate, but they constitute the thin bewigged line between democracy and totalitarianism because they are an independent and fearless profession."

De Gaulles at the hustings

The name of de Gaulle in France is like that of Kennedy in the United States or Churchill in Britain.

So it was with an understandable flurry of excitement that the Rassemblement pour la République (RPR), which claims for itself the title of "Gaullist", announced last November that one of its great men's grandsons was to stand as a candidate in the forthcoming general election.

A couple of months later, however, consternation: another grandson, and one furthermore bearing the general's own name, Charles de Gaulle, had also decided to stand in next Sunday's elections.

Charles is round, red-faced and jovial, with rapidly disappearing blonde hair. He is married with two sons, lives in the fashionable Eighth Arrondissement of Paris, and plays squash and real tennis.

Although Jean appears less outgoing than his elder brother, both have an easy charm and relaxed courtesy born of their privileged background which facilitates their contact with people from all walks of life.

Then why did he not choose the Gaullist RPR party? "I belong to no party," he replies. "I have the backing of the UDF with the support of Raymond Barre. Sixteen years after my grandfather's death, I don't feel any one party has the sole right to the Gaullist label."

Asked about the possibility of another President de Gaulle of France, the brothers assume a mutual bashfulness. "I have no personal ambitions," Charles insists. "Anyway, it is for the people to decide, not me." Jean also declines to look too far into the future. "I feel it's important to remain humble in politics," he says. "One shouldn't try to move too fast. As you British say, it's important to be the right man, in the right place, at the right time."

Diana Geddes talks to the grandsons of the famous general who are standing in the French election

grandfather's torch-bearer. I am first and foremost Jean. It's not easy sometimes being a de Gaulle because your mistakes are less easily pardoned.

His brother has no such qualms about proclaiming his family heritage. He jumped at the idea of standing in the Nord, from where the de Gaulle family originates, as head of the UDF list in the regional elections.



French dynasty: Jean (top) and Charles de Gaulle, grandsons of the great general

"My grandfather is my master," he says. "I was always in perfect agreement with him when he was alive, and I don't feel there would be any differences between us were he still alive today."

Then why did he not choose the Gaullist RPR party? "I belong to no party," he replies. "I have the backing of the UDF with the support of Raymond Barre. Sixteen years after my grandfather's death, I don't feel any one party has the sole right to the Gaullist label."



Presenting a case: (from left) Stanley, Horgan and Frostig... fulfilment after years of study and hard work

knowing you are on the writing paper.

The prestige also embraces her husband: "I know Nicholas is proud of me. If he was indifferent to my working or actively against it then I wouldn't, or couldn't, work."

Nicholas Stanley is a director of the City wine merchants Corney and Barrow. The couple drive to work and home to Clapham in south London each day: it is a good time to talk and Mrs Stanley is fighting a car telephone every inch of the way.

"People say they do not know how I manage three jobs: wife, mother and solicitor. Sometimes neither do I, but I think the secret is to be organized and, if you are lucky enough as I am to have the right back-up, the rewards are tremendous. The sine qua non is my husband's support, plus 100 per cent confidence in my nanny."

TIM HORGAN

Tim Horgan is one of those who feels barristers are the dispossessed. A Catholic policeman's son from North, ern Ireland, he struggled through his Bar finals courtesy of the odd postal order from his mother and a job as a gardener in the Inner Temple.

"It was a lovely job and I met people on the scholarship committees who thought it mildly amusing, so I got a flat in the Temple for a year as a scholarship. Pioneered successfully by Horgan, this is now a standard award for a law student who will nurture the Student's horticultural assets the summer after the Bar exams."

Horgan is now 28 and securely ensconced as a tenant in John Platts-Mill's chambers, a rare radical enclave. "He is a venerable old socialist, which suits my leanings." Previously his resolution to continue as a barrister had often quailed. "Blow this,

I'm going to get a proper job", he thought. His wife, Jill, whom he met when reading law had to keep him.

"People think the Bar is a very well off, middle class, Oxbridge profession with nothing to complain about. Well, I am white and male, which helps, and if you are not it is much more difficult." Less than 20 per cent of barristers are women.

Involved with the Campaign for the Bar at an early stage, Horgan voted to condemn the Government's lack of negotiations and considered Lord Hailsham of Marylebone's missive, fired to bring the Bar back to heel, "a disgrace".

Legal aid work may have made it possible for young barristers to have some income at an early stage in their careers, Horgan's experience, in common with his peers, is that when his fees are submitted to the Crown Court administrators they invariably come back at a reduced rate.

If chaos is caused by barristers insisting on agreed fees being marked on their briefs in advance, then Horgan is all for it. "But I am afraid I think substantial change is unlikely, because barristers will never present a united front."

GEORGE THRELFALL

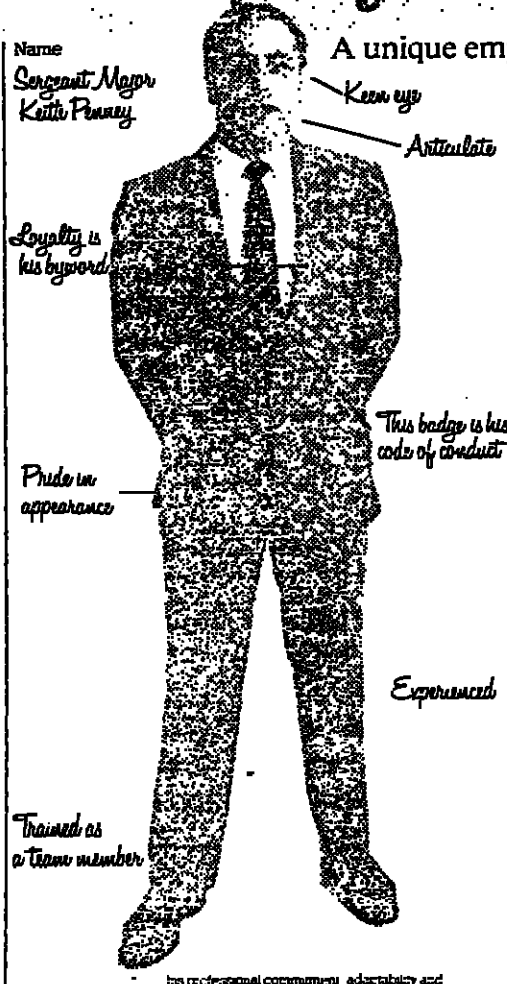
George Threfall is a 36-year-old barrister who was raised on the law. His father was a distinguished commercial silk on the Western circuit and Threfall's earliest recollection of the potential joys of life at the Bar is of clotied cream as the invariably by-product of appearances at Exeter Assizes.

He now works on the Western circuit himself, the difference being that whereas his father travelled and stayed away from home a week at a time, he can commute from Fulham. Improved transport and communications constitute one of the biggest changes at the Bar: a generation ago the circuit was a remarkable travelling circus comprising the judges, the barristers, a circuit butler, even special circuit hotels and lodgings wherein reposed the circuit cellar, supporting mess diners at which an all-male collegiate atmosphere flourished.

"It was in the days when wives were used to their husbands being away running the empire", says Threfall, a bachelor. "Now fathers are so much more involved with bringing up the family, barristers either live in the country on the circuit or commute."

Travelling, paying his clerk, the cost of his chambers and setting aside money for a pension make big inroads in Threfall's receipts as a barrister working on criminal legal aid cases. In the year 1983-84 those expenses amounted to about £21,000, two-thirds of his total receipts of around £28,000. "Fortunately I have a small private income which just keeps my head above water", he says. While admitting legal aid work is poorly remunerated,

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

Healing the deep scars of grief

The discovery this week of the Challenger space capsule is bound to open emotional wounds among the thousands of US children who saw it explode, killing the astronauts and a teacher. How can psychologists help to overcome the traumas? Gareth Huw Davies looks back on the Aberfan tragedy and Penny Symon reports from America

Aberfan is a stark symbol of tragedy involving children. One hundred and sixteen of them died in this South Wales village in 1966 when a coal spoil tip slid down a mountainside and engulfed two schools, also killing 28 adults.

No child in the village was untouched by the disaster and most of the young survivors were directly involved. The great majority were at the schools when the spoil overwhelmed them. Many were partly buried themselves, most had close friends or siblings who were killed.

Yet Aberfan is also an illustration of how resilient the young mind can be under the most extreme circumstances. The majority of the children came through one of the most appalling peacetime tragedies with remarkably little long-term affect, after a level of psychological care that would be considered meagre compared with that for the New Hampshire children who saw their teacher killed in the Challenger space shuttle.

It was at least two months after the disaster - long after the nation had reached for its wallet to bring the village financial assistance - before the children of Aberfan were examined by psychiatrist Dr James Cuthill. And even he was brought in not by the authorities but by solicitors acting for the families.

Dr Cuthill, now a consultant psychiatrist at the Park Hospital, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, examined 86 children and remained in contact with them for four years. He found 63 per cent had fairly severe or moderately severe symptoms of psychological trauma - they were apprehensive, noisy, tearful, dazed, withdrawn, timid.

But after four years 92 per cent were almost symptom free, with or without treatment, which in the main consisted of a psychiatrist talking to the child in the presence of a parent, often bringing out details the parents had not. Some children, for instance, recalled horrifying stories of being buried alive with dead classmates.



Students at Concord High School in New Hampshire were wearing party hats and were about to start celebrating around the television set. The space shuttle Challenger had just lifted off, carrying one of their teachers. 37-year-old Christina McAuliffe. The excitement turned to horror a minute later as the spacecraft exploded in a ball of flame.

'We cried, talked and held each other'

Schoolchildren at Concord, New Hampshire (above)

through the crisis", said Mr Hal Possett, one of the school's four guidance counsellors who deal with the pupils' academic and personal problems. "We had not been trained to deal with anything like this but we felt very strongly that we wanted to keep it within the community. Outsiders would have been intruding on something we had to work out for ourselves."

that they in turn could give help and support to the children." In a local radio phone-in, Dr Vanaskie advised hundreds of people to encourage the children to talk about their feelings - but not to force them to speak if they did not want to - and to tell them that it was a normal reaction to a tragic event to feel unhappy and cry, that they should not keep it in.

fantasy, but Mrs McAuliffe was a real human being, part of their everyday lives. Next to parents, teachers are the most important adults in a child's life." Dr Vanaskie encouraged teachers and counsellors to talk to children in small groups, and to give the younger ones the opportunity to draw or write what they felt.

ventilate their grief in this way they can do very much better than if they are left a long time and the experience is suppressed". Dr Black says. However, Dr Black is concerned that the *frisson* children might get from dramatic death highly publicized by television, such as Aberfan and Challenger, is not being adequately addressed.

The scene was witnessed by millions of schoolchildren. Mrs McAuliffe had planned to give televised lessons from space, and had described the shuttle ride as the "ultimate field trip".

Psychologists from Concord's mental health centre were asked to help, but they were local people. One, Dr Michael Vanaskie, said: "Our job was to help the teachers handle their grief at the shocking death of a friend and colleague, so

calmly and sympathetically until they are out of shock, which can last weeks". Psychiatrists no longer believe that early experience moulds a child's personality in an unchanging way or that childhood trauma leads inevitably to later psychiatric illness. Yet those exposed to disaster are twice as likely to develop psychological disorders as their peers either in childhood or later.

Work in Northern Ireland and elsewhere suggests that, although they may suffer trauma through disaster, children can be protected if they are helped to express and master their anxiety. "If we can get children to

While he is sure health authorities would respond in far greater measure today, Cuthill is uneasy about the idea of a rapid deployment psychological rescue mission along the lines of that being mounted in New Hampshire. "It is much better to treat victims

through a specialist team set up to visit the scene of disasters and give psychological help to survivors and the bereaved. Cruse, the support organization for the bereaved, is seeking government support for just such a team to complement the medical aid available in every major hospital's disaster programme.

While disaster involving children will bring a swifter response from the authorities today than at the time of Aberfan, Dr Black is not convinced that enough is being done. After the Bradford fire in 1985, for instance, the social services team responded readily to the families' needs. But

the city has only one child psychologist for a population of 500,000. Dr Black points to the Israeli experience of inoculating children against the stress of bereavement. In a recent school bus accident in Israel resulting in many casualties, a team of psychologists moved in immediately and started to get the children to talk about the experience and do drawings about it.

When children are seeing violent death on TV so often, it is very difficult for them to distinguish between fiction and fact. Particularly for children who don't have a personal relationship with the victims, it must be a very unreal experience."

TALKBACK Help for suicidal patients

From Ruth Lumley-Smith, Fawley, Wantage, Oxon

The article on suicide (February 26) raises poignant issues and must have caused incredulity and sorrow to many readers. It left me gasping with frustration. It is possible that Sally O'Brien has never heard of the Samaritans?

The treatment given to suicidal patients in hospital sounds unbelievably heartless, and I am in no position to question what the author claims. However, on the question of after care, although I am afraid she is right in saying that doctors do not have time to give their patients the long term care they may need, I find myself astonished that no mention is made of the countrywide service offered by the Samaritans.

Sally Brompton writes: "O'Brien feels there should be specially trained counsellors based in the community able to provide long-term help for overdose patients." There are - all over the British Isles, although the trained Samaritan volunteers do not call themselves counsellors, rather fulfilling their role as listeners. Every major city and town has a branch, and every local telephone book carries their number. The telephones are manned 24 hours a day, and most centres are open to receive anyone who wants to come in for a talk between 8am and 10pm.

It is vitally important to disseminate the information as widely as possible so that no discharged suicide (or potential suicide) like Lucy will ever again go home to an empty flat without knowing that at the end of a telephone line there is loving, caring, understanding and uncritical support.

From Dr Peter Rohde, Consultant Psychiatrist, St Stephens Hospital, London SW10

Sally Brompton's article is misleading and unfair to the present staff at St Stephens Hospital, when she quotes in detail a case admitted who received "personal hostility" and inadequate care for emotional needs, but fails to mention that the admission concerned took place in 1975. St Stephens has, for some time, had a unit for self-harm cases, a team which reviews each incident offering appropriate care - and the numbers are dropping.

An alchemist in the wings

Well known as a successful actress, Judy Cornwell has much more going on in her head than her next opening lines



Judy Cornwell: "I'm a jack-of-all-trades"

She has just made a guest appearance on a BBC Radio 2 religious programme. "It was terribly embarrassing because, you see, basically I'm not", Judy Cornwell says. She started the interviewer, who basically was, by declaring: "Just because somebody has a collar on the wrong way doesn't mean to say they're good examples of what they profess to be."

Now she sips Perrier water and guffaws loudly over the incident, before holding forth on Celtic history, alchemy, mysticism, local politics and international warfare. Cornwell is interested in all that, and more besides: one of that rare breed of actresses who has more in her head than her next opening lines and treats her profession as the job it is. "Going on stage is work", she says. "You just do your craft - that's all it is, a skill that you learn. You can either do it or you can't."

"I couldn't just act. I'd be bored to death. I'm a jack-of-all-trades. I don't know why everybody's got to specialize and be expert at just one thing. Why can't we as individuals express ourselves in all sorts of ways? We're not just one straight categorized egg that goes into a particular grading. She speaks from a position of strength, as a successful actress, published author, local magistrate, housewife, mother and member of several action groups in her home town of Brighton. These include the West Pier Trust which fought for several years to save our pier from being yanked down" and the Alco-

holics Recovery Shelter, of which she is chairman. As an actress, her achievements range from Stratford-upon-Avon to the West End stage. Her films include *Wuthering Heights*, *Devil's Lieutenant* and, most recently, *Santa Claus*, in which she co-starred with Dudley Moore. She is regularly seen on television in classics such as *The Mill on the Floss* and *Good Companions*, and won an Emmy for her part in *Call Me Daddy* with Donald Pleasance. She was also nominated for a Baffa Best Actress Award in *Cakes and Ale*, in which she aged from 17 to 78.

"I couldn't just act - I'd be bored to death"

Now she is to play a widowed barmaid in the new BBC television series, *The December Rose*, which begins this evening, followed at Easter by another character role as a "dreadful eccentric mystic, riddled with arthritis" in the E.S. Benson play, *Paying Guests*. She enjoys her work but even so, she is happier writing. She has been scribbling away all her life but, until recently, had never done anything with her work. "I think, probably, because being an actress I felt it was a bit greedy."

One of her poems was once read at a Sussex poetry reading, which she found embarrassing. She also collaborated with her husband, the BBC arts correspondent John Parry, on a commissioned television script about mature

praising her performance as a corpse in a murder play on the end of the pier. "I thought 'what marvellous taste' and wrote him a nice letter thinking he must be old and wise. He turned up at the theatre and we had a coffee and three months later we were married."

That was 25 years ago and they have lived in Brighton ever since. Cornwell loves the town because "it is not too respectable. It's a very naughty town, full of eccentrics and I think I feel at home there". Her own background was unconventional. Born in England, she was brought up on a vast bean and pineapple farm in the heart of the Australian bush which her father, an expert on Indian mythology, bought after the war. He returned to Britain when she was 13 and two years later she got her first stage part as a dancer in *Cinderella* after pouring ink on her National Insurance card to hide her age.

'As I get older I feel closer to the child I was'

"In true schmaltzy fashion I watched the leading woman in the wings and as soon as she was ill I said 'I can do it' and went on." She then joined Jimmy Wheeler's knockabout comedy team and was put under contract to Howard Wyndham's theatre company as their youngest female principal. "I was a fairly terrible child", she recalls. "And I don't think my personality has changed over the years - in fact, as I get older I feel closer to the child that I was. I'm still a rebel; only more, a positive rebel."

"Acting teaches you your limitations. Writing is different. It's your own work. You have characters doing what you want them to do which is what I like about it. But you also have that terrible thing of self-criticism, no one to blame but yourself. At least as an actress you can always turn round and say 'God, that director's dreadful' or 'What do you expect with a script like that?' A book is like licking honey off a thorn. You have the enjoyment but you also have the terror and the pain."

Sally Brompton

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THE TIMES DIARY

Jim's story - latest

As the bids close today for Jim Prior's explosive memoirs, I can name the man he uncovers who objected to Mrs Thatcher being brought into Edward Heath's shadow cabinet in 1965: Lord Whitelaw, now her deputy and closest ally. Prior (who later became Mrs T's Northern Ireland Secretary) says it was he who recommended her to Heath. As a result of the alleged obstruction from Whitelaw - then Opposition chief whip - Mrs T was passed over. Prior also reveals that during the Lord Lambton scandal, his then prime minister, Heath, was so terrified of another "Profumo" that he sent off Prior and his then principal private secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, now head of the civil service, to question a nightclub hostess. The battle for the book and serial rights - expected to fetch £100,000 - is on this morning between The Sunday Times in partnership with Collins, and The Observer and Hamish Hamilton. The Sunday Telegraph is also keen. When I asked Prior to elaborate on his revelations, he said: "You can't print any of this. My memoirs are confidential. You are breaking confidences. How did you get hold of this?" That's politics, Jim.

No-panic Pan

The publishing director of Pan, Sonny Mehta, better known as "Mr Pan", was busted this week by police for possessing cocaine. Mehta was in Adelaide - not for the Queen's visit, but for a literary festival. Indian-born, Cambridge-educated Mehta, who founded the Paladim imprint before joining Pan, was detained for an hour by police and fined. Afterwards the blasé Aussie police hailed a taxi to speed him to his next appointment. He returns to London next week. Yesterday Pan said: "There is no great shock or panic here... The matter is closed."

Boomerang

Former Tribune editor Chris Mullin is in no position to complain if the moderates who have regained control of Sunderland South Labour party snatch his parliamentary nomination from him. In 1981 he published a guide for left-wing activists: How to Select or Reselect Your MP.

Unholy chapter

The Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral has been accused of taking political sides and endorsing the Channel Tunnel. The allegation comes from Canterbury's diocesan synod, who met a few days ago and condemned the signing of the Anglo-French agreement in the cathedral's Chapter House on Ash Wednesday as "misguided and insensitive". The Archbishop of Canterbury, John Simpson, told the indignant clergymen that the Chapter House was not consecrated, to have declined the Foreign Office's request to use it would have constituted a political statement. Moreover, the house had already been used for a "CND meeting and a barn dance".

BARRY FANTONI



'Friday? Sorry, Neville's talking me to the betting shop for lunch'

Family affair?

Who is tipped to take over from Nick Crows, the resigning chairman of West Lambeth Health Authority? None other than John Garnett, director of the Industrial Society. Ministers apparently hope he will be able to keep the authority, with its left-wing Labour councillors, quiet at a time when big cuts are having to be made at St Thomas's Hospital. It's a slim hope. I note Garnett is the father-in-law of Peter Bottomley, the junior transport minister - former parliamentary private secretary to Norman Fowler, Health Secretary, who makes the appointment to the £10,000-a-year part-time post.

Defective

Radio 4's laboured links, which gave Miles Kingston food for thought last week, are catching. At Bush House the other day a Polish Service newsreader ended a report on a visit to Athens by the Polish foreign minister, Marian Orzechowski, by saying that the following day he would be going to Crete - unless he follows the course of an increasing number of visitors from communist countries and decides to seek asylum. (Pause for listener to chuckle). Talking of defectors... and on to the next story. The Polish embassy protested and Bush broadcast a sheepish apology. PHS

GM dollars: foe or friend?

Go for a British solution, says Richard Shepherd MP

No Conservative MP from the West Midlands could claim that the government's performance over the prospective sale of Land Rover, Freight Rover, Leyland Trucks and related businesses has been a happy one. It initially appeared to have conducted negotiations in a way that gave substance to the charge that it is prepared to do a deal only with General Motors to the exclusion of other options and with indifference to national sentiment and the views of its own supporters in the West Midlands. In so doing, it let loose the hare that the government was unpatriotic and overly deferential to American interests. Unfortunately, the original secrecy of the negotiations and the seeming predisposition to sell to an American company has fuelled an incipient anti-Americanism and a widespread uneasiness that the government is not only without an industrial strategy but also favours anti-British solutions for our industrial problems.

In the beginning, ministers seemed to be arguing that no one but General Motors would buy the loss-making truck division and then only if the profitable Land Rover were included. *Sotto voce*, an impression was conveyed that while Land Rover is profitable now, the future is not so certain and that a deal with General Motors is a more assured way of maintaining employment and prosperity. This Whitehall view seemed to

be sustained by the belief that General Motors would withdraw its bid for the truck division if it did not secure Land Rover.

But surely either General Motors wants the truck division, presumably on the basis that it can be made profitable, or it does not and therefore only really wants Land Rover. If the latter is the case, why is it bidding for trucks? And if it really does not want the truck division, what confidence can be placed in any undertakings in respect of employment and UK content?

Fortunately, public indignation has widened the government's options. It would seem that there are a number of prospective purchasers. The supposedly un-saleable now looks saleable.

But the failure of Paul Channon, the Trade and Industry Secretary, to confirm that the government would prefer a British solution underlines the widespread uneasiness that the government's first inclination is not to support British management and British industry, all other things being equal. This is very dangerous ground for a Conservative government.

It would be unthinkable for an American politician not to express a preference for American solutions where practicable. This is not narrow chauvinism but a reasonable expectation from politicians elected to represent their national interest.

It is important that the government should reassure public opinion on this matter. A clear statement by Paul Channon that the government would prefer a British solution for Land Rover would go some way to giving the lie to the charge of unpatriotism. But in the end the public's judgement will be determined by the outcome of the Land Rover sale.

The author is Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills.

Don't bar US investment, says Sir Gordon White

The odd fever of anti-Americanism that has kept Britain warm this winter is a nasty disease. Chauvinism and economic illiteracy always nurture the latent mercantilism of politicians, but they should have grown out of it. Most silly of all our statesmen, Edward Heath asserts that American - and presumably Japanese, German and Egyptian - investment in British firms is the unacceptable face of privatization. In the case of both Westland and BL the government was merely trying to wean ailing firms from their perennial dependence on subsidies.

The portrayal of multinational corporations as misanthropic agencies is as perplexing as it is depressing. The international diffusion of men and machines, knowledge and skill, enriches all nations involved in trade across boundaries. Neither Sikorski nor General Motors is philanthropic. They are looking for future profits, a sign that they are satisfying customers.

If only capitalists had the evangelical zeal to persuade the politicians that the relaxation of all forms of international trade would enrich the world, MPs could stop chasing the delusions of protectionism.

The multinationals are the reverse of the "tin-bashers" of Michael Heseltine's imagination. Companies that operate across frontiers are the most creative and adventurous. They do not deplete the resources of foreign sub-

sidaries or partners; they try to husband them. The multinationals generally invest far more in the human capital of their employees than do purely national traders.

They pay more, they spend more on research and development and they export more than local firms can. Far from being a sinister body, the modern multinational, providing its relationship with the corrupting influence of government is not too intimate, is a wholly benign force.

As the chairman of one of the largest British companies in the United States, I often catch echoes of American views as daft as Mr Heath's, but even the most nationalistic congressman appreciates that foreigners buying into a corporation in Birmingham, Alabama, enrich Alabama. The risk is being taken by the foreigners. Why does it sound so different in Birmingham, England?

It is odd that the Secretaries for Trade and for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland should spend time and energy looking for inward investment to Britain if transnational manufacturing and marketing is damaging to the UK economy.

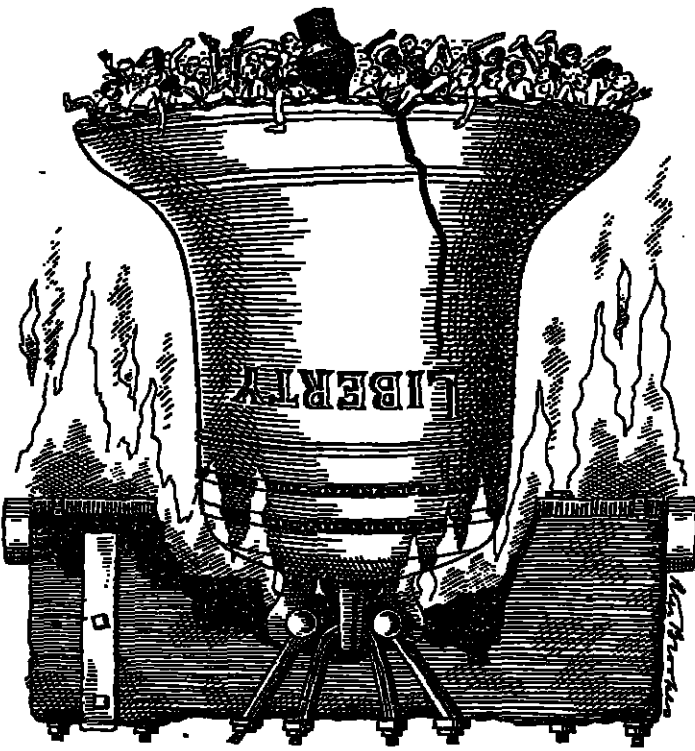
American corporations have invested more than \$34 billion in Britain. They have not dismantled the machine tools and shipped them back to Chicago; they have backed British workers and managers. Britain has invested even more in America than the US has invested in Britain.

The Heathian form of mercantilism is one of the oldest tricks in the repertoire of rogne-elephant politicians. It is childish economics, and very bad business. Only the astute fears of politicians prevent the human race from trading openly and letting prosperity flourish.

The author is chairman of Hanson Industries.

David Butler on the aggrieved underdogs who are growing into a majority

A brew of hope in California's melting-pot



your partners or stay with them," said one Latino. "Doesn't every status quo find its reassurance in the divisions of its challengers?" asked a visiting academic.

Plainly the non-whites will never be a cohesive bloc. It may even be wrong to portray them as an underclass of impoverished, alienated outsiders. In the 1984 election 67 per cent of Asians supported Reagan compared with 36 per cent of Latinos and a mere 6 per cent of blacks.

The dream of a "rainbow coalition", in which all the minorities unite behind a programme of liberal nostrums, is made nonsense by the absence of any consensus. The Latino vote, or even the black vote, may in due course merge with the white vote, as the votes of the older minorities - German, Italian, Polish - have so largely done and as the Asian vote seems to be doing.

In fact minority attitudes to political issues often reflect those of America as a whole. Race is not a good indicator of positions on women's rights, or gun law, or military expenditure.

Yet that does not mean that the melting-pot has worked. Second and third generation Latinos have a greater sense of being discriminated against than their parents. The clamour grows for bilingual education and bilingual ballots. Blacks and Latinos, being poor, want more welfare expenditure, but so do the poorer whites.

Meanwhile the Asians thrive as the most successful of the newcomers (though some of them are three or four generations from Japan or China and resent being regarded as foreigners). Last week, in a nationwide competition for the most promising teenage scientist, five of the 10 finalists were

immigrants from Korea, China, Japan, Vietnam and India.

However, the Asians, climbing their way to affluence through small businesses, are often at the mercy of government policy. The start-up grants and the procurement preferences once thrust on minority entrepreneurs are today threatened by budgetary austerity.

The blacks feel themselves worst off. Their family structure is weaker, they have more unemployed and, more than other communities, are confined to their own ghettos. They find it hardest to improve their lot. But, since Watts, they have turned to drugs rather than to violence. Certainly their spokesmen at the conference did not foresee any violence.

In 1978 California sent to Washington the only Japanese-American to serve as a senator. In 1982 it almost elected the first black governor. California may have been the home of Reagan and Nixon and of Proposition 13 (the referendum that put a ceiling on taxes), but in social and racial terms it has a liberal electorate that will vote for equal rights - for women, homosexuals, blacks and even for illegal immigrants.

California may be peculiarly fitted to accommodate the new racial strains. But strains there will be. Nowhere has the mix of a large area changed faster than that of California in the present generation. If it gets through the next 30 years without an explosion, it will be a source of hope to other places across the world threatened by a changing racial balance.

The conference gave grounds for optimism. No one struck any matches while arguing in this racial powder-keg. But what was evident was not just a semantic regard for one another's sensitivities. The new minorities made plain that they share the American dream. They want what the old minorities wanted: a fair chance in the land of opportunity. They are not getting a fair chance today, but despite setbacks from a Reaganite climate they are still hopeful.

As their numbers grow, they will get a larger share of power, but there is no sign that they will use it ventrally. It was notable at the conference that minority groups evinced much more sympathy for the deprived underdog than resentment for the top dog and his privileges.

War, depression, drugs and unemployment could bring possible tensions and destroy the sanguine verdict of this Caltech conference. But on the evidence presented, the prophets of doom should feel discouraged.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Tracking famine to its true source

The spectre of world starvation, ever present at international meetings in the early 1970s, has been formally exorcised. The World Bank starts its new report on *Poverty and Hunger* with confident simplicity. "The world," it says, "has ample food".

The cause of the change, as European governments know to their cost, is the spectacular increase in food production since 1970, statistically displayed in the World Bank's report. Between 1970 and 1982, world population grew by nearly a quarter; but world cereal production increased by nearly a third. Only in Eastern Europe and East Africa did people multiply faster than their production of basic food. In the industrial world, cereal output rose three times as fast as population. These distinctions, of course, provide the first clues to today's problems.

"Abundant" food, in the World Bank's phrase, does not mean that everyone knows where the next meal is coming from. The incidence of what it calls "food insecurity" has actually increased. In 1980, the bank estimates, some 340 million people received so

little food that their growth was stunted and their health seriously endangered. Some 730 million received too little to support an active working life. (These figures, necessarily very rough, are likely to be underestimates since the World Bank excluded China, for want of sufficient information.)

A good sign is that although numbers increased, the proportion of world population in these miserable categories declined slightly; the improvement was greatest in fast-growing East Asia and the Middle East. But in South Asia, on the World Bank's figures, there are three times as many undernourished people as in the whole of sub-Saharan Africa, the area where hunger has now touched the world's conscience.

Television news shots over the past year have vividly illustrated the contrast between starvation in poor countries and food surplus in Europe. But the World Bank makes a point of greater subtlety and importance: food and famine can co-exist in much closer proximity, even in the same village. A study of four particularly disastrous recent famines

demonstrated that a sudden food shortage was not the main cause: a sudden drop in income is more often the original explanation. Problems of food supply, as the starving and destitute congregate in refugee camps, then aggravate the trouble; they do not always begin it.

This points a lesson which many governments, and even well-intentioned relief agencies, have sometimes been slow to learn. Dumping free food on a group of undernourished people may simply worsen the problems of the local farmers; providing the hungry with income to buy the food on offer in local markets may be much more sensible.

In this report, the World Bank struggles to distinguish between chronic and temporary food insecurity. But both, it points out, can be exacerbated by the wrong policies. This report is, as much as anything else, a sign of changed times, even in the international institutions: it emphasizes the need to make famine relief cost-effective.

The World Bank has many examples of expensive mistakes

on which to draw: countries which build up enormous stocks of food which are expensive to manage rather than build up foreign exchange reserves which in an era of world plenty can be used to buy needed food; countries which over-value their exchange rates to keep down the price of imported food, only to find they have thereby destroyed domestic production; countries which subsidize consumer prices to the point where in a healthy black market builds up in buying food cheap from the government and selling it back at the higher, producer price; or, where cheap cereals are sold on to feed livestock, not fed to children.

The lesson it seeks to drive home is that people lack adequate food for a diversity of different reasons; unless their governments know who, and why, they will spend a lot achieving little. And the more they spend, the likelier they are to slow down economic growth, which is the only long-term route to food security.

Sarah Hogg
Economics editor

Simon Lee
Try this tonic on medical ethics

A week is a long time in medical law and ethics. Gillick, Warnock and Savage have all featured in the recent news, together with the less familiar name of Caroline Turville, who received record damages for negligent treatment. Four medical dramas have been playing in different legal theatres. Which is the best way to resolve the dilemmas posed by medical law and ethics?

Doctors often criticize lawyers for presuming to set standards in medicine. The law, they say, insists on ridiculously high standards which lead to defensive medicine. If the opposite of defensive medicine is aggressive, attacking or offensive medicine, then this might not herald disaster. But, in any event, the fear of legal regulation engendering defensive medicine is largely illusory. For what is the legal standard of medical negligence? It is none other than the standard of care of the ordinary doctor. Doctors are not negligent if they act in accordance with the practice or practices accepted at the time as proper by a responsible body of medical opinion, even though other doctors adopt different practices. The law does not impose herculean standards. If anything, it is too deferential to doctors in effectively allowing them to set their own standards.

If doctors object to any stigma in being described as negligent, there is a simple solution. The considerable power of the medical profession should be directed towards securing appropriate provision for those harmed by operations, perhaps through a statutory compensation scheme. Then there would be little need to sue and those who cannot pin their suffering on someone else's negligence would also benefit.

The medical establishment should resurrect the 1978 Pearson report on civil liability and compensation for personal injury which recommended that the state provide a weekly payment to all children "suffering from a long-term mental or physical handicap", whatever the cause.

As we are still concerned to stop incompetence, the need would remain for some form of disciplinary procedure within the medical profession. But public consideration of patients' private traumas, as in the Savage inquiry, seems legally and ethically unacceptable.

We cannot tell what counts as an error of judgement until we decide on the acceptable principles of obstetric practice. Incompetence can be assessed only in reference to standards of competence. Counsel for the employers and accusers of Wendy Savage tried to distract us from the questions of principle. He began by arguing that the case should not be presented as "one between the impersonal imposition of technol-

ogy and the freedom of a woman to choose how, when and in what manner she will have her baby". There is some, but not much, merit in that. The good point is that a woman may choose a "high-tech" birth, so that patient power cannot be automatically equated with natural childbirth. But the misleading inference is that we can assess practice without establishing principles.

On the contrary, if the appropriate standard for obstetrics is to allow mothers as much freedom as is practicable, then Wendy Savage is much more likely to be vindicated than if the standard of competence is deemed to involve frequent and early recourse to caesarean operations regardless of the mother's wishes.

Good guidelines are conducive to good medical practice. They can be brought to the attention of all doctors, midwives, nurses and patients. They can be used in the education of future medics. They can concentrate media, and hence public, attention. They can be challenged and changed.

Now the DHSS, GMC and BMA are all in the business of issuing guidance when they think fit, as in the Gillick context of contraception for teenagers. Occasionally one or more will commission a study into appropriate principles. Warnock, for example, was instigated by the DHSS in response to concern over *in vitro* fertilization. But such investigations are isolated, variable in quality and highly selective in their choice of subject matter.

We deserve a more systematic approach to medical law and ethics. The courts can provide only sporadic, *ex post facto* reviews of problems, depending on the vagaries of litigation. Nor is the traditional English court procedure appropriate for consideration of the vast array of medical, scientific, moral and economic evidence which is germane to the establishment of a comprehensive code of medical law and ethics.

The Warnock Committee was an *ad hoc* body which produced a flawed report. Nevertheless, it had the beginnings of a good idea in its recommendation of a new statutory authority with *inter alia*, an advisory role. We should develop this proposed quango into a permanent advisory committee.

What we need, then, is a Super-Warnock: a standing commission to keep under review the whole range of issues in medical law and ethics. In time, it could produce codes of practice on obstetrics and other branches of medicine. It could develop a coherent philosophy of patient-doctor partnership, for example, based on a doctrine of informed consent. It would aim to spell out patients' rights and doctors' duties. The author is Lecturer in Law at King's College, London.

moreover... Miles Kingston
Schopenhauer sipped here

Roger Scruton has just published a book called *Sexual Desire*. "It took me a day to get through the first ten pages," admits Anne Billson, who was sent by *Time Out* to interview him, "and two days to get through the remaining 418, although I only managed that by skipping Chapter Three, two appendices, 26 pages of notes and two indexes. And a few other bits."

The reason she found it such heavy going, of course, is that Scruton's book is about the philosophy of sex. "The experience of desire is fundamentally problematic," he explained to her, "because it forces us to think of another person both as two things (as the self looking out and as the body through which he looks) and as one thing (the body which is a self)."

Any of you who are plagued by thoughts like this on a first date will go straight to the Scruton book. If, like Anne Billson, you find it all a bit baffling, you may prefer to go straight to a small (300 pp) volume which I have just published called *The Philosophical Basis of Asking Someone In For Coffee*, which seeks to examine the initial stages of a relationship rather than survey the whole thing.

The first chapter, just to make things easy for everyone, is a brief history of the coffee trade. The second, more gritty, gets down to the first big question: just what do we mean by a cup of coffee? Can we truthfully identify the brown liquid in the cup for which we are being asked in as coffee, or is it, philosophically speaking, something else?

For a start, something like 95 per cent of a cup of coffee is actually water. The rest may be partly milk and sugar, and even the brown flavouring and colouring may only be nominally coffee. Freshly brewed coffee uses real coffee beans, but only as an infusion - after all, the coffee grounds are thrown away and not given to the guest, who is allowed only to have such extracts as are removed in five minutes soaking. In a very real sense, therefore, a cup of coffee is hardly coffee at all, only 2 per cent at most.

Still with me? What this means is that someone who says to you, "Would you like to come in for a cup of coffee?" is uttering an essentially untruthful statement. The question should be: "Would you like a cup of hot water which has been lightly in contact with the

crushed remains of part of the coffee plant?" Yet this question, much more satisfying from a philosophical point of view, may be less satisfactory as a social statement. Examination of the works of Nietzsche, Heidegger and Sartre show that this problem has never been tackled before. We are venturing into wildly exciting new territory here.

Even more exciting is the next chapter, on the symbolism behind the question: "May I take your coat?" When a man takes a woman's coat, he is making her comfortable, yes, but he is also beginning to undress her. The implications are enormous. A woman may reject the symbolism by insisting on retaining her coat, scarf and gloves, which of course makes it very difficult to hold the cup, but on the whole I would advise it.

The next few chapters centre on the question: "Shall I put on a record?" The assumption here seems to be that coffee will somehow taste nicer with music being played. Exhaustive research (which I have put into 15 pages of appendix) show that this is not so. The ears have no effect on the taste of food.

What is happening here is something quite different: the host is attempting to dominate the guest's senses, one by one. Feeling (the removal of the coat), taste (the coffee-liquid) and now hearing (level 42). The next assault may well come on the eyes ("Have you seen Lord Snowdon's new book of photos?").

My advice is to resist this domination at the record stage by saying: "If we must have a record, do you have any albums of Winston Churchill's war speeches?" This suggestion that although you do like men, you prefer them to be older, wiser and preferably running the nation. It also kills the conversation.

By the end of the book, if you have followed my advice, you will be holding a cup of coffee in your gloved hands, standing up (never accept a seat) and listening to the record player to the exclusion of your host. If, despite all this philosophical rejection of his attempt to dominate you, he still insists on making certain suggestions totally irrelevant to coffee drinking, my advice is that you turn the conversation to a discussion of Roger Scruton's new book on the philosophical nature of sexual desire. If that doesn't put him in his place, nothing will.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 12 1938

"On this Day" February 17 referred to the abortive Nazi coup in Austria in July, 1934. That failure did not deter them from conspiring against the government of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg who, on February 12, was compelled at Berchtesgaden to agree to Hitler's terms for surrender. On March 12 German troops entered Austria and the next day Hitler proclaimed its union with Germany.

AUSTRIA SURRENDERS HERR HITLER'S DEMANDS

From Our Own Correspondent VIENNA, MARCH 11
This afternoon Herr von Schuschnigg, the Chancellor, was presented with a German ultimatum to postpone the plebiscite announced on Wednesday. When this ultimatum was received German troops had already been mobilized on the frontier. Herr von Schuschnigg agreed to the postponement on the condition that the Nazis should in future refrain from disturbing order in Austria. Herr Hitler's reply to this was that Herr von Schuschnigg must resign the Chancellorship in favour of Dr. von Seyss-Inquart, the Home Minister appointed at Herr Hitler's behest after the Berchtesgaden agreement.

Other conditions made by Herr Hitler were that two-thirds of the seats in the Cabinet should be handed over to the Nazis, that the National-Socialist Party in Austria must be given full and unrestricted liberty, and that the Austrian Legionaries (a force of some 30,000 Nazis who fled from this country at the time of the unsuccessful Nazi rising in July, 1934, and afterwards were drilled and regimented in Germany) should return to keep order in Vienna.

CHANCELLOR'S BROADCAST

At 6 o'clock an announcement on the Austrian wireless stated that the plebiscite had been postponed.

Soon after half-past 7, the time-limit which was put to the ultimatum, Herr von Schuschnigg, without any preliminary warning, broadcast an address to the nation. In a voice firm but charged with emotion, he said that the march of German troops into Austria had been threatened "for this hour" unless his Government resigned, and unless Herr Miklas, the President, appointed a new Government at the nomination of the German Government.

The President had charged him to inform the Austrian people that they yielded to force. Because they would not allow German blood to be spilt at any price even in this hour, they had ordered their troops, in case the German march into Austria should be made, to withdraw "without sensible resistance." Herr von Schuschnigg here corrected himself and said "without resistance".

NAZIS IN COMMAND

At 8.15 Dr. von Seyss-Inquart, in a voice which he could with difficulty control, spoke on the wireless and announced that the German Army was on its way to Vienna. He said that he was still in office as Minister of the Interior and of Security, and felt himself responsible for law and order in Austria.

At 10 o'clock the Austrian Government had entirely ceased to function. The Nazi flag was flying over the historic Chancellery in the Ballhausplatz where Metetrich spun his tangled webs and where the Vienna Congress met. The Austrian Government had ceased to exist. The building was occupied by police wearing swastika arm-bands. All the police, who three hours before were still obeying the orders of the last Government, were now wearing swastika arm-bands or giving the Hitler salute.

HERR HESS IN VIENNA

At 10.45 p.m. Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, was reported to have arrived in Vienna. By 11 p.m. the appearance of large numbers of Storm troops, Hitler Youth, and Hitler Girl detachments, uniformed and marching well together, had given an air of order to the scene.

By midnight—barely five hours after the time-limit attached to the final German demand had expired, the massing of troops on the frontier, and Herr von Schuschnigg's submission to force—Vienna and all Austria had already begun to settle down to being a National-Socialist city and a National-Socialist State.

DOES SPAIN BELONG?

As Spaniards go to the polls today to vote on whether their country should stay in Nato, there must be many in Brussels and Washington who wish that the Western Alliance's 16th member had never decided to join. Having happily survived without Spain for 33 years, Nato would now find its loss a bad shock to the system. Britain, like the others, can only urge the Spaniards to say "no".

Spain joined the Alliance four years ago for largely political reasons. There was no sudden threat to its security which made it change course and seek shelter. What it wanted was front-rank status in the West. It wanted new links to Europe as it negotiated its way, from a position of maximum strength, into the EEC. The timing of those negotiations now appears suspiciously expedient, with Nato membership a mere card to be played. For the "new Europeans" of Madrid the Alliance quickly served its purpose. Spain's good faith, let alone her adherence to Europe must, in the wake of a no vote, look questionable.

From Nato's point of view the advantages of Spanish accession were also primarily political. The size of the country's armed forces is roughly that of Britain's. They have more than a million reservists—a pool second only to that of the United States (and a comforting statistic for conventional force planners in Brussels). On the other hand the Spanish army needs re-equipping and is badly placed to send units to Nato's front line.

The Spanish navy could make a useful contribution to the Alliance by patrolling, along with the Portuguese, the south-western approaches to Europe. Such estimates of Spain's military potential re-

main largely untested however, since it has not yet committed its troops to the Alliance. Half-in, half-out of Nato, Spain has yet to decide how far it wants to go in the process of military integration with the other Western powers even if it votes yes today. The alliance already benefits from Spain's geographical position, through American use of the naval base at Rota and the three air stations at Torrejon, Saragossa and Moron, available under an unpopular agreement negotiated between President Eisenhower and General Franco in 1953. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has already begun official talks with the Americans to reduce the bases in response to popular opinion—especially on the Left.

His government had hoped that it could trade such reduction in return for a yes vote. Progress has deliberately been slow. Mr Gonzalez hoped that he might be able to get away with only token cuts—long after the present drama is over. If Mr Gonzalez were forced by pressure from the left to push harder (and perhaps force the Americans to go) Nato could still compensate by increasing American strength at other bases in the Mediterranean. But loss of the Spanish bases would be an even bigger blow to Allied morale than a decision to walk out of Nato. A trade-off of this kind would not be a very good bargain from Nato's point of view. And what if Gonzalez lost on both issues?

Neither of Spain's main political parties wants the country to leave the Alliance. Mr Gonzalez campaigned vigorously against Nato membership before coming to power, and promised the electorate a referendum on the issue if he were elected. He then changed his mind, as politicians do, but found himself saddled with the

referendum. His hope was that the right-wing opposition would help him out by urging Spaniards to vote yes anyway. But the opposition saw the prospect of domestic political gain from a government defeat, and resolved to abstain. No wonder the average Spanish voter is said to be bewildered by the arguments set before him. Spain can survive without Nato and Nato without Spain. But the referendum matters. President de Gaulle's decision to march French troops out of Nato in 1966, while allowing the country to remain a political member, was a blow from which the alliance has never fully recovered.

A no vote might encourage other partners whose relationship with the Brussels establishment has been strained. It would be seized upon by Americans who regard the Europeans as awkward and ungrateful allies. The anti-Americanism which lies behind much of the opposition to Nato in Spain can only add to this impression in Washington.

As for Spain, while a decision to leave Nato might not damage its security or economic growth, it would mean a retreat from the front rank of the European powers. It is significant that Mr Gonzalez has been trying hard to underline the "European" as opposed to the transatlantic character of the Alliance.

Meanwhile Nato's patience must continue—for 24 hours anyway. It may have been tempting for Lord Carrington and others to have expressed their irritation with Spain and its political parties which have brought about an unnecessary crisis. That would have been the best way to ensure the one result which both Brussels and Madrid so desperately want to avoid.

Need to invest in Falkland fish

From Mr James Provan, MEP for Scotland North East (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, Your leader of March 10 draws attention to the presence of a large number of deep-sea fishing vessels operating within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands but totally underestimates the threat which the build-up of fishing by East European and oriental vessels poses to the local fish stocks and the development of onshore facilities which could provide a major boost to local employment.

Over the last three years the number of vessels operating in the waters around the Falklands has increased enormously, as has the level of catches. An estimated \$262 million worth of fish was taken from these waters in the first nine months of 1985.

Offshore fishing provides a major opportunity for the Falklands economy and for the betterment of relations with South America and with Argentina in particular. It is only if the United Kingdom, which has been assured that financial support would be available from the European Community, is prepared to invest in the islands' fishery resources, that the Argentinians will see that we do believe in the long term future of the Falklands.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation must be encouraged to produce their report as soon as possible. Thereafter it will be up to the British Government to negotiate an agreement with the contiguous states. If the United Kingdom does not maintain the pressure for a multilateral agreement there is a danger of some countries coming to bilateral agreements with Argentina. Yours faithfully, JAMES PROVAN, Wallacecote, Bridge of Earn, Perth, March 10.

MPs' obligations

From Mr Michael Brailsford

Sir, I was sad to read the news of Mr Parris in your newspaper (report, March 9). He is, for the time being, my representative in the House of Commons. By way of obtaining this public office Mr Parris and his associates in the Tory party did make several appeals to the sense of responsibility and loyalty of the electorate of West Derbyshire, when he asked for the continued support previously given to his long standing (and sitting) predecessor Mr James Scott-Hopkins.

On this basis, along with thousands of others, I gave him support for the present term; but we now learn, by way of the public media, that he has decided to set West Derbyshire aside in favour of other personal opportunities.

Was it not implicit, both in the asking and in the taking, that the mutual arrangement between Mr Parris and the electorate would be for the term of the Parliament? Is this not therefore a breach of faith on his part? *Caveat emptor?* Yours truly, MICHAEL BRAILSFORD, The Spinney, Ashbourne Green, Derbyshire, March 6.

Finding a fake

From Mr Graham Chainey
Sir, Nothing is more bewildering to the layman than the way priceless masterpieces keep turning into worthless fakes, and vice versa. The Getty Museum's Annunciation (Spectrum, March 5) is only one case out of many.

Last December a Canaletto, previously dismissed as a fake, was certified genuine and sold for half a million pounds, while its twin in the Queen's collection, after having given pleasure to thousands of people, was summarily relegated to the status of fake.

Then there is the continuing squabble over the "Rubens" cartoons bought by the National Museum of Wales in 1979 for £1.2

Furthering the role of the MSC

From Mr Robert Elliott

Sir, It was most encouraging to see in your leader yesterday (March 4) that you support the new move by the Manpower Services Commission to "redirect the attention of policy-makers, employers and parents" to "what is arguably the most important sector of educational provision in this country" that is, to further education.

Those of us who toiled and suffered for so long under the withering contempt of practically all the rest of British education, and until now, of the MSC itself for our aims and methods, for our compassion for our non-academic students, for our championship of the virtues of education-plus-training, that is, of craftsmanship—in effect, for our unceasing effort to bring the Butler/Ede dream of 1944 into reality—cannot fail to find some comfort in this new shift in the wind, even though it blows out of the freezing wastes of MSC and market-force philosophies.

There are two unassailable principles which are imperative for inclusion in any policy the MSC may put forward.

One is that education/training must be student-orientated; otherwise the students are bound to see it as no more than a means to exploit them as an employer would exploit the use of a machine.

The other is that students must be sure that after their education/training they will obtain stretching, honourable employment. Otherwise any advancement in their education/training will merely make them even more likely to rebel against the waste of their talents and potential, and hence against private and public authority. Yours etc, ROBERT ELLIOTT, 11 Craigmiles Avenue, Paisley, Renfrewshire.

From Canon R. S. C. Baily

Sir, Your leading article on education's consumers (March 4) is to be greatly welcomed. May I be allowed, as one who for thirty years has been engaged in the

Language tuition

From Professor Nigel Reeves

Sir, Mr Robin (March 6) has identified a significant weakness in our training of engineers—an indifference to foreign language competence which fundamentally hinders the British ability and even desire to collaborate with our European neighbours. Instead, internationalism has become identified with American collaboration, as we have seen in ample measure recently.

Happily not all universities have been so totally blind to introducing their engineering undergraduates to the linguistic and professional realities of European industry and technological research.

To take one example, the Engineering Employers' Federation has pump-primed a scheme at the University of Surrey whereby engineering students with an adequate school knowledge of French and German can receive two years' language tuition over and above their engineering syllabus, attend a month-long language course at the end of their first year

endeavour to implement the 1944 Education Act, to comment that if that great Act had been achieved many of our present troubles might have been avoided.

It was defeated partly by economic circumstance but mainly by attitudes of mind. We never developed that area of education covering the majority of pupils to which, perhaps misleadingly, the name "technical" was given.

This failure meant that when comprehensive schools came into being they continued to be deficient in provision for the majority, and indeed there is sadly ample evidence in many cases of glorying in this inability.

What is to be done? I have ceased to believe that, given the school teaching profession as it is at present recruited and constituted, it will be really possible to bring about more than cosmetic changes. You rightly point to the further education colleges as institutions of a different outlook but they could not easily handle a vast increase in numbers nor are they equipped to deal with the under 16s.

Yet one thing must surely be clear. The 14-15 period must be seen as a unity. The Government must face squarely the inability of so many teachers to develop what is required, not only post-14 but in the primary and lower secondary area as well. One sees this exemplified in the attitudes of so many in education to the MSC. Education deserved MSC, if only as a remedy for its own shortcomings.

Let no one think therefore that the changes required will come about easily. But the lesson of the past is clear. Come they must, even if Government and people have to be as drastic as your own proprietors. Urgent studies should be undertaken in preparation for a new and complete education and training Act. But let us then ensure that it is carried through. Yours faithfully, R. S. C. BAILY, Diocesan Director of Education, Southwell Diocesan Education Committee, Dunham House, Westgate, Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

in France or Germany, and then spend six months to one year in an approved industrial placement on the continent of Europe.

Graduates of this scheme are fully effective in two countries. They are not only linguistically proficient (for this is only the surface achievement)—they have an insight into how foreign industry works, into its ethos and its mechanics. That is the real gain, to which foreign language study contributes as a useful instrument. We cannot doubt that collaborative European projects will increasingly be the only way forward as technological innovation becomes more complex and thus more expensive. Foreign language training and work experience abroad are the twin pillars of the educational foundation which alone can make such collaboration both successful and welcome.

Yours faithfully, NIGEL REEVES, University of Surrey, Department of Linguistic and International Studies, Guildford, Surrey, March 6.

at 10.45 p.m. Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy, was reported to have arrived in Vienna. By 11 p.m. the appearance of large numbers of Storm troops, Hitler Youth, and Hitler Girl detachments, uniformed and marching well together, had given an air of order to the scene.

By midnight—barely five hours after the time-limit attached to the final German demand had expired, the massing of troops on the frontier, and Herr von Schuschnigg's submission to force—Vienna and all Austria had already begun to settle down to being a National-Socialist city and a National-Socialist State.

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A DELAYED LETTER TO MR GORBACHOV

Mrs Thatcher's rejection of the Soviet call for a nuclear weapons freeze can have surprised no-one—least of all Mr Gorbachov who issued the invitation two months ago. The only cause for comment in the Kremlin must be the length of time that it took her to reply.

The most encouraging part of the Russian leader's comprehensive offer on January 15 concerned intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) which he hoped to see withdrawn from Europe in eight years' time. However, while he ceased to insist that the British and French nuclear deterrents should be included in this Soviet-American deal, he demanded that these should at least be frozen at existing strengths and all modernization plans dropped.

The United States and France have already turned down this condition and it was only a matter of time before Britain followed suit. In the first place the British and French deterrents are strategic forces, not European theatre weapons—and should be

considered, if at all, in that context. They are moreover last-ditch deterrents, small by comparison with the stockpiles of the superpowers. They are an irreducible minimum as far as their effectiveness is concerned. There might come a time when they should be considered—but that time is not now.

This applies to their quality as well as their size. A freeze on modernization would rule out the purchase of Trident-2 missiles by Britain—forcing the Government to rely upon the existing Polaris system for the rest of the century. But Polaris, even with the new £1,000m Chevaline warhead, is already of doubtful effectiveness against Soviet anti-missile defences. It would hardly have much deterrent value left by the 1990s.

Perhaps what took Number Ten so long was the wording of its dismissal of Mr Gorbachov's proposal for a nuclear-free world by the end of the century. Mr Gorbachov will understand the reason why—but it will not be as clear to the anti-nuclear lobbies, at

whom the original proposal was doubtless directed.

There is no way at present that the West could accept the concept of a non-nuclear balance, while the Soviet superiority in conventional and chemical munitions remains. The only question is whether it might not have been wiser to embrace the idea—and let the practical difficulties emerge in the course of time.

The first of these difficulties is the Russian proviso that the White House drops its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)—a condition which the Americans would never, at present, agree to.

It is also questionable whether Britain was wise in echoing the American counter-proposal. This called for an agreement on conventional forces and for discussions on regional and bilateral issues as well as on the long-standing grievance over human rights. The Soviet Union is vulnerable on all these points. But to raise them in this context does not strengthen the Western position.

NEXT AUTOCRAT IN LINE

So far in 1986 untidy but unstoppable popular revolt has cost the jobs of two undemocratic American allies. And the year is young. There are other autocrats with less than savoury reputations who are candidates to follow ex-Presidents Marcos and Duvalier into exile.

One of the more eligible appears to be President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea. President Chun makes no pretence of running a democratic state. He has a penchant for banning political parties, locking up his opponents and ordering his soldiers to fire on student demonstrators. His country is a poor advertisement for western political values. Nonetheless, there are strong reasons why the South Korean leader is likely to keep his presidency for some time to come.

Economically, South Korea is nothing like Haiti or the Philippines. It is more deeply in debt than the Philippines, but its economy has not stagnated. Rather it has enjoyed rapid, export-led growth. While the Philippines faces repeated rescheduling of its debt and continued hard bargaining with the IMF, South Korea is expected to become solvent within the next decade.

Strategically too, South Korea is in a different league from the Philippines. South Korea is more vulnerable. The threat from North Korea is ever-present and it is not diminished by talk of summits or reunification of divided families. As the era of Kim Il Sung draws to a close in the North, Pyongyang's behaviour is likely to become less predictable, more aggressive. Neither Seoul nor Washington can afford a reduction in the American presence on the Peninsula if South Korea is to retain its freedom.

The very necessity of American support for the continued existence of his country makes Chun Doo Hwan more open to pressure for internal change than ex-President Marcos ever was—until it was too late. Marcos could, and sometimes did, threaten to turn to Moscow for assistance. President Chun has no such option. What he does have, however, is another two years in which to show he is serious about putting his country on a democratic footing.

He faces a determined but not fully united opposition movement led by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam. This has one unimpeachable objective: to ensure that the result of the 1988 election

reflects the will of the people rather than the will of Chun's oligarchy.

The opposition wants to have Chun's constitution amended to provide for direct elections rather than polling through an electoral college. On Sunday, the leader of South Korea's Catholics, Cardinal Stephen Kim, added his voice to the calls.

After initial hostility to the proposal, President Chun has now agreed to change the constitution—but only after the indirect elections in 1988. Yet an earlier change could offer the South Korean leader a relatively inexpensive way forward and make his already strong position considerably stronger.

Conceding direct elections in 1988 would disarm the opposition at least temporarily and so foster stability. It would give both the President and his opponents time to prepare for the 1988 elections, and go some way towards satisfying American concerns. With a gentle push from Washington, a glance at his country's economic strength and some contemplation of what happened to the autocrats who did not mend their ways, President Chun Doo Hwan might even change his mind.

Dressed up address

From Mr J. C. Denham

Sir, Miles Kington ("Moreover, March 5") struck a chord. One of the many new disciplines drummed into me during my National Service was that, to ensure prompt arrivals of letters from our loved ones and others we must include every detail of the address, plus army number. From memory mine was: 23435769 Pte J.C. Denham, 2 Platoon, A Company, Duke of Wellington Regiment, Wellington Barracks, Wellesley Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

How refreshing it was, having achieved a more exalted rank and left to serve my Queen and country in far distant lands, to find that one's loved ones only needed three lines: 2 Lt J.C. Denham, 1st Bn Lancashire Fusiliers, BFPO 53.

The letters always arrived promptly. Yours faithfully, J. C. DENHAM, 6 New Inn Road, Hinxworth, Baldoak, Herefordshire, March 6.

'The Holocaust'

From Mrs Mary Purves

Sir, I too shared Dr Polonsky's feelings (March 6) on reading Piers Brendon's review of Martin Gilbert's book, claiming that the Poles tried to finish Hitler's work after the war.

I worked in the Press office of the British Embassy in Warsaw at the time of the Kielce pogrom in July, 1946. I can see now the anguished face of a Jewish journalist who travelled to our office especially to deny certain accounts, to tell us that it had been provoked by the "dumping" on the already ruined economy by Soviet authorities of trainloads of Jewish refugees from the East, with no local support or Polish connections and no provision for their welfare.

We all knew that thousands of Polish intellectuals, priests, and professors had shared the fate of the Jews in the camps. In his prison diary the late Cardinal Wyszyński wrote that he alone had not been rounded up, deported or killed, of his whole seminary year, and we heard of so many Jews saved by their Polish neighbours. Yours faithfully, MARY PURVES, Park Lane Cottage West, Gardner Road, Southwold, Suffolk.

Satanic drills

From Mr John Bratby

Sir, It seems that oil is more important than the beauty of England's countryside. Amoco will be drilling on Fairlight, at a beauty spot outside Hastings where I live. Huge beetle-like lorries will run down pretty lanes, black ugly nodding donkeys will at first perform, and the smell of oil will drift on the air over Hastings, obliterating the ozone. In two wars our soldiers have fought and died for the beauty of England. It must not be allowed that the filth of the bowels of their earth be spewed up over its fair face and complexion.

This is a *cri de coeur*. Yours sincerely, JOHN BRATBY, The Cupola and Tower of the Winds, Belmont Road, Hastings, East Sussex.

Cover-up

From Mr Alan J. Reynolds

Sir, Dr Hickman (March 7) asks what purpose the dust jacket of a hardbound book serves. It preserves the pristine appearance of the binding it conceals. The wrapper—or more properly its absence—also allows dealers in second hand modern first editions to say: "Of course, without the wrapper, it really isn't worth more than..." or to advertise in their catalogues "1st edn. in wrapper" for twice as much as otherwise they would ask. In short, if Dr Hickman wants to read his books, he should throw away the wrapper straight away; if he wishes to deal in them, he must never dispose of the wrapper.

Ironically, the more people who (a) read their books, and (b) discard the wrappers, the more expensive the unread, wrapped books will be. *Catch 22* (1st edn. in wrapper: £40). Yours faithfully, ALAN J. REYNOLDS, 22 Alton Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.

From Mr W. J. Findlay

Sir, Dr Hickman will be well advised commercially to keep his jackets on. I recently priced a first

Keeping out the cold

From Mr J. H. G. Foley
Sir, Mrs Sakivama (March 6) describes the benefits of the Japanese *kotatsu*. My family has been keeping warm for years by using a similar under-table heater. Our model is less elegant, consisting of a biscuit tin with a 60-watt light bulb in a holder screwed inside the tin. It is very cheap to make and run and, used with a blanket over the table, keeps us warm and the fuel bills down. Yours faithfully, W. J. FINDLAY, 40 Uplands Way, N21.

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THE ARTS

Nicholas Shakespeare reviews last night's television and David Robinson introduces a major new series on the British film starting on Thames tonight

Elusive Cinema at war within itself

In a compelling edition - compelling for reasons that were probably not intended - Arena (BBC2) focused on two young Glaswegian painters, Stephen Campbell, who now lives in America, and Adrian Wisniewski. Three years out of the same art school and with paintings in the Tate and the Metropolitan Museum in New York, they have, according to one critic, "made Glasgow a byword for British art in Europe".

Arena approached these former classmates and their present reputations in a traditionally hip form, expecting a few home Glaswegian brags and some links between them that did not exist (which meant that Campbell, with his New York setting, emerged unfairly with more emphasis). Though they were filmed together, alternately explaining slides of their own figurative, folkloric, indelible paintings, they were curiously never asked to comment on each other.

In fact, in its attempt to extract comment, the programme whiffed of bafflement. William Lieberman got through a whole packet of cigarettes in trying to explain why he had bought a Campbell for the Metropolitan Museum. The analysis of two plastic female art-dealers was on the level of "it looks pretty good". Which left the artists, bemused, unaffected, cheeky. "This is such a great painting," gushed an American girl. "Isn't it, yes," agreed Campbell, looking a trifle like Billy Connolly.

His jolly explanations of his art seemed at odds not only with its tone and content but also the film's producers. "I don't have any ideas," he said. "You don't know how it happens." What, then, was the right word to describe it? "Dramatic impact?" he answered. "I don't know."

Wisniewski was no more lucid, admitting to a liking for Matens Rosé bottles, Nicholas Hilliard and massive under-statement. Why they paint what they do and why it has the effect it does remained unapproachable. To approach it in the spirit of analysis was to destroy it. There was no better instance of this than the absorbing sequence which followed Campbell painting from scratch. What began as a "walking chappie" turned into a tobacconier with aspirations to being a skier. When the intruding camera was removed (it had made him show off), he explained tellingly, Campbell produced a painting that was totally unrecognizable, entitled *A Man Possessed by a Demon of the Retina*. It was unclear whether the demon behind the retina, Alistair Scott, truly appreciated how he had helped create a work of art. - N.S.

Having already paid tribute to the American cinema in *Hollywood* and *The Unknown Chaplin*, not to speak of the Thames Silents presentations, Thames Television's formidable film scholars, Kevin Brownlow and David Gill, were invited to do their bit for British films, in *British Film Year*. Their answer was to invite three prominent British directors - Lindsay Anderson, Alan Parker and Richard Attenborough - each to make a film essay on his personal view of the British cinema.

The formula sounded chancy: in the outcome the two films already completed (Attenborough's, due for transmission in a fortnight, I have not yet seen) are illuminating in their contrasts and complements. Each is complete in itself and characteristic of its author. Taken together they vividly express the schismatic character of the British cinema. There is not one British cinema, but several, and each feels itself in a state of war with the rest. British Film Year found - and left - a cinema in a debilitating state of civil conflict.

Anderson's cool and methodical lecture, entitled *Free Cinema*, sets out to refute David Putnam's contentious assertion that "Film for good and ill is an American medium... There has never been an indigenous film industry in the way that there has been an Italian, French or American film industry...". There have, insists Anderson, been several native traditions; and he traces the evolution of one, the humanist-realist tradition, which, though currently at the very nadir of fashion, represents one of the most coherent and durable schools our cinema has produced.

Anderson, as a leader of the Free Cinema movement, thirty years ago, correctly identifies this as crucial. He sees its inspiration in Humphrey Jennings (with a magical extract from Jennings's *Spare Time* of 1939 to prove it), and its successors in new-wave feature films of the Sixties like *Look Back in Anger*, *Saturday Night* and *Sunday Morning* and his own *This Sporting Life*.

He shows that the tradition was capable of development beyond contemporary social realism. *Tom Jones* was part of it, and so was Anderson's own "epic" style in *J.G. and O. Lucky Man!*. The relevance of these films seems only to enlarge in retrospect. *Britannia Hospital*, which Anderson styles "the last Free Cinema film", originally appeared to commercial debacle and critical onslaught. A year or so on, its climactic final scene, which also concludes Anderson's new essay, appears as a devastating metaphor for a divided Britain here and now, vindicating his advocacy of a cinema that is made out of contemporary reality.

"No art is worth much that doesn't aim to change the world. Of course no artist can be judged by his success or failure to change the world, since none of us succeeds. We can only hope to influence like-minded spirits or hearts by telling the truth."

For Alan Parker, however, whose

film goes out tonight, "the late Fifties and the early Sixties gave us the angry young men with their duffel coats and their sandals, but somehow it seemed to pass us by in Islington... They didn't shout loud enough for us turnip-heads in Islington to hear". Islington of the Forties and Fifties, which bred him, is the touchstone to which, in this film - *A Turnip-Head's Guide to the British Cinema* - as in other public statements, Parker constantly returns. It is not a bad foothold on reality for a popular cinema and, after all, cinema should be popular.

Not that Parker is consistent. While implicitly rejecting the humanist realists ("the middle classes observing the working classes") he acknowledges admiration for Ken Loach; and his own first success, *The Evacuees*, could easily be seen as an offshoot. Now though he declares for a cinema of imagery and visions, the directors he most fervently promotes in his film are Ken Russell (and *The Devils*), Ridley Scott (*Alien and Legend*), Roland Joffe (*The Killing Fields*) and Hugh Hudson (whose *Chariots of Fire* and *Revolution* feature large).

The films Parker approve thus tend to represent the big-budget, American-dominated commercial cinema. The success ethic is a major source of friction in the internecine war of the British film. Anderson quotes David Putnam's statement that one aim of British Film Year was to assure film-makers that commercial success is not vulgar, that they should not feel embarrassed to make successful, accessible films.

This is in principle incontrovertible; and the army of Oscars and the commercial success secured by *Chariots of Fire* and *Gandhi* contributed largely to a revival of British cinema in the Eighties, by boosting morale and encouraging investment. The danger in this kind of success and the success ethic is when the pursuit of success becomes an end in itself, so that film-makers grow too jealous of it, and see it as the only criterion.

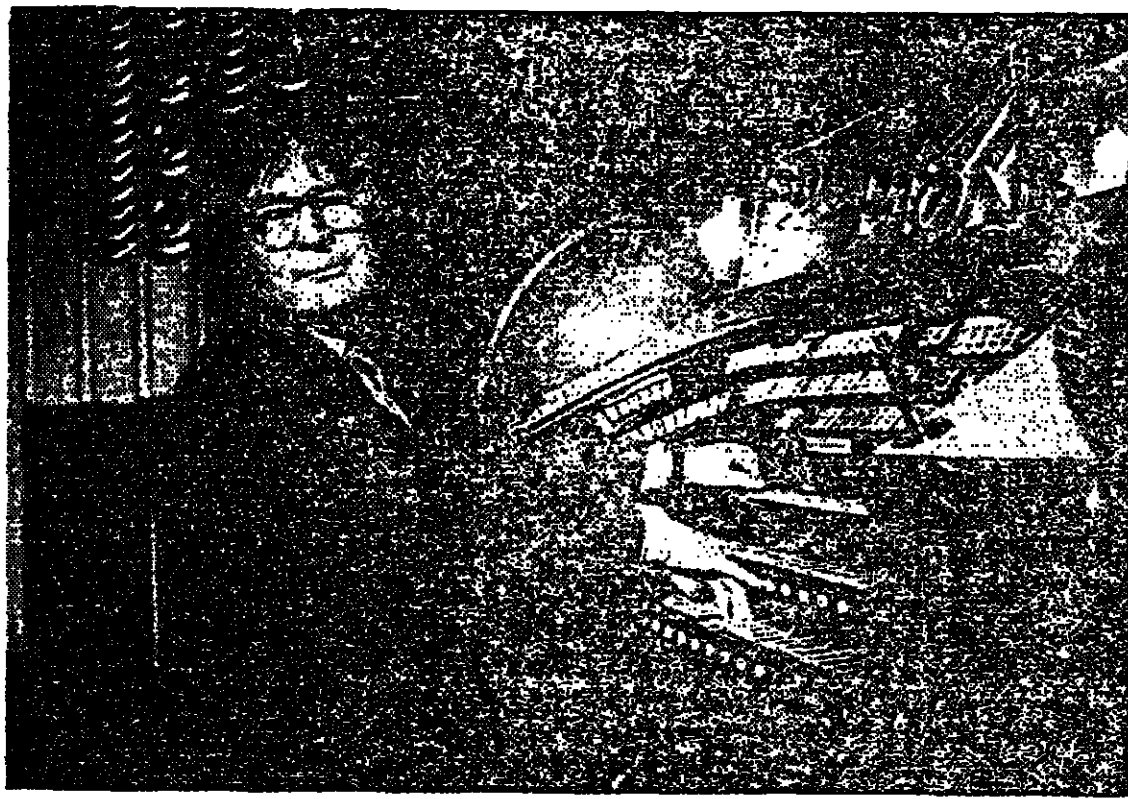
When success is the only test, there is no time or place for the small film, the private film, the brave failure, the kind of pioneering efforts which have always pushed art forward, even if they have not attracted the crowd. The most dispiriting moment in Alan Parker's essay is when David Putnam, from the peak of success, derides a director who has made most of his exploratory films on budgets of a few thousand pounds: "Happily, the Oscar is nothing that Derek Jarman will ever have to worry about."

It is odd and perhaps flattering that Jarman, whom one might have thought constituted no threat to the commercial cinema, appears to be no less anathema to Parker than he is to Mrs Whitehouse. Parker mischievously overlays a passage from Jarman's *Sebastiane* with Danny Kaye singing "The King was in the abbeys"; and when he cites, apparently for approval, the visual audacity of Ken Russell's *The Devils*, he neglects to mention that Jarman designed it.

Parker, who generally works in Hollywood, implicitly shares David Putnam's view of American dependency: "If I had to rely on British support I would be out sweeping roads". He acknowledges no place for those native films which are made not at American-scale budgets but at costs that relate to the economy of European production.

In this respect, the film production programme of Channel 4 has been enormously important, both in establishing the viability of moderate-budget films and in providing a continuity of production which has enabled many new directors to enter features. This cuts no ice with Parker. He has one of the comical turnip-heads who provide a chorus to his film, in the character of a cinema usherette, declare "I told the manager, if we show any more of those Channel 4 films, we'd better forget the choices and serve black coffee to keep the poor buggers awake".

Even in the time since he finished his film, history has overtaken him.



The protagonists giving their personal views of the British cinema: Alan Parker (above) - here playing his own tune in the film - declaring, inconsistently, for an art of imagery and visions; Lindsay Anderson (left), coolly and methodically pleading for the humanist-realist tradition; and Richard Attenborough, cutting it fine



Channel 4's *Letter to Brezhnev* and *My Beautiful Laundrette*, costing less than a million pounds between them, have dramatically outclassed the box-office performance of *Revolution*, which is a case of what happens when you put all your eggs in one basket and drop the lot.

Part of Parker's distaste for the small-budget film arises from antipathy to anything he suspects of "intellectualism". This is where Islington is welded like a sledgehammer. He detests the British Film Institute, for its promotion of a school of irrelevant and incomprehensible pseudo-academic criticism, less reasonably for the work of its Production Department. He discredibly doctors an interview given in good faith, in order to ridicule the Institute's present director; derides the Production Department by quoting a Peter Greenaway film out of context; but entirely neglects to mention that the directors who have owed their first film opportunities to the Department include Ken Russell, Tony Richardson, Karel Reisz and Bill Douglas.

A Turnip-Head's Guide to the British Cinema is in this respect a true Alan Parker film: a potentially marvellous instinct as a film-maker is forever undercut by irrational prejudices and chips on the shoulder. His film has wonderful moments, like the intercutting of *Chariots of Fire* with actuality scenes of Britain after the Falklands. At other points it runs off the rails into settling personal scores. His resentments as incomprehensible to television audiences, and there is no pattern to his diatribe against film critics. It is predictable that the proponents of the success ethic should see malevolence in any criticism that is less than favourable. Forgetting what their films *Bugsy Malone* and *Chariots of Fire* owed to the critics, Messrs Parker, Putnam and Hudson let fly. Parker characterizes critics as eunuchs and speaks of their "constipated erudition". Putnam will not grace them with the name - "reviewers, not critics" - and assures us that reviewers will never influence his work. It all sounds a good deal like protesting too much. - D.R.

Theatre in Scotland

Entertaining Mr Sloane Citizens', Glasgow

If there is one theme that has kept reappearing in recent productions at the Citizens' it has been the destructive futility of possessive, misdirected passion. It seems fitting then that they should finish the season with this finely-controlled, understated production that allows what is really unpleasant in Joe Orton's vision to emerge unimpeded by what has seemed, superficially, to be shocking.

There is a sly timeliness to it too - with flying ducks and Sixties nostalgia in fashion, Orton's satire touches on a transient new target. From Kenny Miller's studiously bad-taste, cluttered *Sixties* set upwards, Giles Haverall's production is self-consciously dated, playing shrewdly on the layers of irony this adds to those already in Orton's original.

Nowhere is this so well achieved as in Kath. The middle-aged landlady "adopting" her baby-faced lodger Mr Sloane into her sexual fantasies is played by Fidelity Morgan as an almost Edna Everage-esque parody of a parody. Glittering with soft, repellent niceness, she becomes preposterous as a character though every sentence is credible. It is a performance playing into the uncompromising cruelty of Orton's comedy, gradually developing the nature of her ridiculousness as the gulf between the niceness of her manners and the depravity of her behaviour becomes more grotesque.

She is matched move for move by Robin Swicord's Mr Sloane who slides chameleon-like across the twists of the plot, calculating profit. For the whole of the first act he plays dumb, then suddenly switches from prey to predator (where he is perhaps not unpleasant enough) as the production in general changes tack and the power of sexual blackmail appears to be his.

The way has been set out to a nicely for Orton's manipulation of morality. Sloane's vicious murder of Kemp (Harry Gibson) looks almost mild besides Kath's persistent, callous trivality and Ed's resilient prejudices - Ed played by Patrick Hannaway with the hysterical self-righteousness of sexual frustrations. The audience is caught laughing without pity at these morally impoverished characters.

The precision of Orton's plot and his economic control of brutally comic dialogue come across with great clarity in this smooth, tightly-integrated production. Playing on the limits of Orton's social satire of his time does nothing to lessen the cleverness of his writing.

Sarah Hemming

The three operas to be performed at this year's Wexford Festival, from October 22 to November 2, are Humperdinck's *Königskinder*, Rossini's *Tancredi* and Thomas's *Mignon*. The festival's attempt to raise £120,000 due to the suspension of the Irish Arts Council's grant has been helped by £50,000 from Dr Tony O'Reilly, chairman of the Ireland Fund, and pledges of £15,000 from the townspeople of Wexford, which have given the festival council the courage to go ahead with the 1986 programme. But the Irish Arts Council action has caused shock and anger in both Ireland and Britain.

Theatre in London

Blood, Sweat and Tears Tricycle

In the beginning (1984 to be precise) was *Up 'n' Under*, the Hull Truck Company's award-winning comedy concerning the improbable exploits of a pub Rugby League team. Then came *Bouncers*, *Shakers* and *Up 'n' Under II*. Next August in Edinburgh they will give *Cramp*, which would appear to be about body-building in a Meanwhile, in between its premiere in Hull and its projected national tour, here is the London opening of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.

This time around the playwright and director John Godber has set his predictable clutch of sporting amateurs in a scruffy judo club in Hull, where a couple of bluff, good-humoured but scarcely witty black-belts (Steven Brough and Michael Callaghan) and an uptight WPC green-belt (Liza Sadovy) are startled by the irruption of two frolicsome short-order waitresses (Gillian Tompkins and Jane Clifford) who have come to learn the noble art of self-defence.

The former, a sex-mad hoyden who on second thoughts would rather encourage than repel male advances, quits at the first hurdle; the latter, whose character is pretty hard to differentiate with any degree of confidence, sticks to her task and in the space of less than a year finds herself pitted against the WPC in a judo-match as they both go for their black belts on the same night.

There are no prizes for guessing whether Miss Clifford triumphs. Whether Mr Godber's play will win any prizes in the coming months is a question that admits of considerably more doubt. I never thought the original *Up 'n' Under* anything like as funny as it was widely cracked up to be, but it was at least well conceived and resourcefully

produced, with the plywood characterization and sit-com dialogue lending a consistently mock-heroic effect.

All these virtues have now gone by the board. This piece of dialogue is woefully stale, the curtain-lines seem to be intended seriously, and the extemporaneous addresses to the house are an embarrassment, while its attempts to dredge up contemporary relevance to tabloid rape-mania come to nothing.

At one point we witness the WPC delivering a pep-talk to a Meanwhile, in between its premiere in Hull and its projected national tour, here is the London opening of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*. This time around the playwright and director John Godber has set his predictable clutch of sporting amateurs in a scruffy judo club in Hull, where a couple of bluff, good-humoured but scarcely witty black-belts (Steven Brough and Michael Callaghan) and an uptight WPC green-belt (Liza Sadovy) are startled by the irruption of two frolicsome short-order waitresses (Gillian Tompkins and Jane Clifford) who have come to learn the noble art of self-defence.

Martin Cropper

Matthew, Mark, Luke and Charlie Latchmere

Half a dozen years ago I was professionally associated with no fewer than three of the people concerned in mounting this production. I mention it because it is best to be ahead of *Private Eye* in these matters. Now for the play.

Charlie is a secretary, Mark's name is never mentioned, Matthew is on the stage all the time - as is everyone else - but his role is little more than that of listener and applauder. The leading characters are Luke and (surprisingly) John, and the scene of the play is a mutually supportive double act involving these two, a practised scriptwriter and a successful film director.

They have gathered together



Desperate measures for a black belt: Liza Sadovy (top) and Jane Clifford in *Blood, Sweat and Tears*

in what must be the crow's-nest of a hundred-storey hotel looking down on the City of London. The set (by Andrew Feast and Susan Platt) disguises the relatively tight confines of this stage by backing it with a wide window-scape of somewhere that looks like a smoggy day in L.A. Only the surprising presence of the roof of St Paul's down there among the Lego blocks tells us we are somewhere in the near future.

On the other hand, we might be on Mount Parnos a couple of thousand years ago. At least we are in an upper room, and Robert Gillespie, director as well as author, adds to the hints in his title with a programme-note concerning Gospel-makers.

So, are we to take this play as something distinctly other than what it seems to be? - not just a splendidly observed, feigned and lumatic script-conference but a parable of how to market a religion? I dare say we are, because something pushes the play along an odd course, like an underground river coming up into view at unexpected points

hard to relate to surface features. Better to rely on the comic writing and performances. The mawkish film-script of love and devotion between American male and Japanese maid goes through a ludicrous sequence of transformation, echoing every such tale in the history of cinema. Yet it remains convincingly original, right to the villain's final exit, smothered beneath an avalanche of rice. Peter Dennis's Luke is a writer sparking in all directions, self-dramatizing an odd mixture of the honourable and the fake; the comic set-pieces are excellently done but no less so are the daring glances and the moments of reverent. Tony Doyle gives the alarming hero-villain the comedy of a man who must always be taken seriously, even when dreaming of death by rice pudding.

Jeremy Kingston

Concerts Handel from the housetops

Huddersfield CS/ Hughes Festival Hall

Not so much a concert, this; more the resounding celebration of a way of life. The long amateur tradition in Britain of massed choral singing should never be derided. This country produced great choirs in dark Victorian days when we were incapable of nurturing one good composer, conductor or orchestra; and we have gone on producing them. The Huddersfield Choral Society, 150 years old this season, has the grandest history of them all. Thank goodness this anniversary performance of *Messiah* found the present generation in top form.

They are usually revered for the power and warmth of their forte singing, but what particularly impressed here was the cohesion and clarity the 200-odd voices maintained in faster passage-work: a tribute to Brian Kay's diligent work as chorus-master. These singers do know *Messiah* fairly well, of course, but they tore through "He trusted in God" and "Let us break their bonds asunder" as if relishing this demonic pair of fugues for the first time.

The choir's current glory must be its tenors, tackling the rising dotted rhythms of "For unto us" with rampant precision and soaring gloriously to the top G at the end of "Surely" (which, surely, is the best note Handel ever wrote for tenors). If the choir has a weak section, it is the occasional rather whispy altos.

Of the soloists, Felicity Lou - positively soubretish in "Rejoice greatly" - phrased everything beautifully, one momentary arithmetical lapse in "I know that my Redeemer liveth" apart, and her ornaments harked back to a differ-

Rodrigo Festival Elizabeth Hall

Monday's third Rodrigo Festival concert was a biographical and topographical scrapbook. Its pages turned amusingly and effortlessly, showing first, and best, one of the composer's most delightful and surprising pieces, the *Musica para un jardin*, an orchestral suite of four berceuses with prelude and postlude, heard for the first time in this country.

Their compositions spanned some 34 years of Rodrigo's life, and revealed much in doing so. The almost minimalist bakus of the prelude and first berceuse, which pitted symmetrical repetition and sustained string chords

against darting fragments of celesta, clarinet, flute and oboe, were in sharp contrast to the lush lullaby and quasi-Mahlerian expansion of the last two. How much keener his ear and sharper his aural images when focused by the discipline of form in miniature.

The year 1943 saw Rodrigo again in more expansive mood. For the *Concierto de estia*, receiving its London premiere, Raymond Calcraft and the Bou-nemouth Sinfonietta were joined by Rodrigo's son-in-law, the violinist Agustin Leon. A much leisurely note-spinning, characterized the central *Allegretto*, as each variation straggledly moved up a notch in pitch and intensity. On either side came a *Preludio*, rattling the skeletons of Vivaldi and Stravinsky, and a vulgar, rollicking *Rondino*, in which viola and piccolo seemed set on out-whoooping each other in a charivari of orchestral and harmonic variation.

Hilary Finch

FOR A WEEKS ONLY... EILEEN ATAKINS... The Young Vic... Directed by John Robertshaw

ACTION AGAINST AIDS... AGA: A CHARITY PERFORMANCE... YOUNG ENGLAND... ADELPHI THEATRE... SUNDAY MAY 18... TICKETS FROM... FIRST CALL... 01 240 7200... CREDIT CARD SERVICE

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1326.8 (+21.2) FT-SE 100 1597.1 (+24.9) USM (Datastream) 116.99 (+0.82)

THE POUND

US dollar 1.4590 (+0.0160) W German mark 3.3024 (+0.0145) Trade-weighted 74.4 (+0.7)

De Beers sparkles

De Beers shares surged ahead on the Stock Exchange, yesterday on news of a profit jump during 1985.

UB at £102m

United Biscuits made pre-tax profits of £102.2 million in 1985, against £87.2 million.

Kleinwort rise

Kleinwort Benson has announced pre-tax profits for the year to December 1985 of £60.3 million, 35 per cent up on 1984.

Food profits

Hillsdown Holdings, the food group, yesterday reported pre-tax profits up by 77 per cent to £23.4 million.

Imps attacked

The Takeover Panel yesterday objected to Imperial Group telling its shareholders that its advertising had been approved by the panel.

Wace expands

Wace Group is to buy Bulls Frieson from its two executive directors, Mr P Mathieson and Mr F Tenbos.

Ward's move

Ward White is to merge its footwear operating group and its safety products side in Britain from April 1.

Jebesen warning

Mr A Jebesen, the chairman of Jebesen Drilling, says in his annual statement that as the fall in crude oil prices is likely to cause a reduction in drilling activity, the company expects demand for drilling units in 1986 to continue to be sluggish.

Philips offer

Philips Lamps is making an agreed offer of 75 Australian cents a share for the 25 per cent of Philips Australia it does not already own.

Stakes raised

Argyll Group, which is bidding £2.3 billion for Distillers, has raised its stake to 13.5 per cent. Meanwhile, Hanson Trust, which is offering £2.3 billion for Imperial Group, has increased its share to 7.9 per cent.

Issue success

Electron House's rights issue at 207p a share was accepted for 97.14 per cent of the shares offered. The balance was sold at 240p each.

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

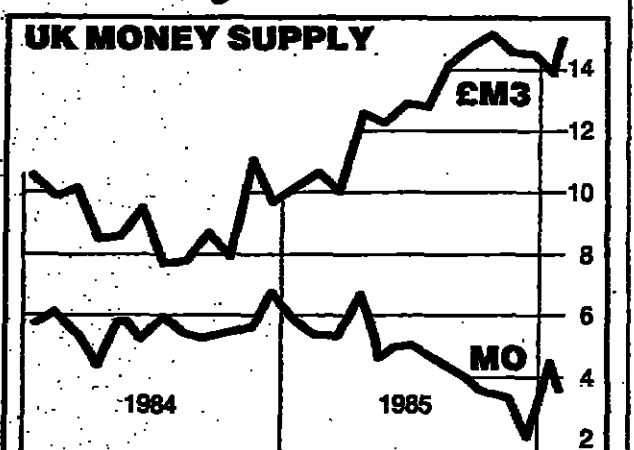
Table with columns for company names and price changes. Includes RISES: BSA Circle, BP, F H Tomkins, Ransome Sims, TI Group, System Designers, MCD Group, IBI, Marlomar, W W Group, NMC Inv, Keweenaw Mtr, Lee Service, Pitington, Meyer Int'l, J Waddington, Syleo, Woolworth, Vantona, IC Gas, Cope Allman, Body Shop. FALLS: HK Bank, Standard Chartered, Uni-Bascom, Eash Lovell.

Privatized Vickers on course for more than £15m profit

The newly privatized Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering company (VSEL), the shares of which are now on sale to employees, has forecast a trading profit of not less than £15 million for the year to the end of March. The figure was revealed in the share prospectus issued yesterday by the management-led consortium which beat Trafalgar House for the ownership of the combined Vickers and Cammell Laird naval shipyards.

Sterling M3 rises 1% but narrow money declines

The February money supply figures, published yesterday, gave conflicting signals. Sterling M3 rose by 1 per cent, the Bank of England said, while narrow money, M0, fell by 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. However, the figures, which were in the middle of the range of City expectations, will not stand in the way of a move to lower base rates in the next few days.



Dixons in denial of bid

Dixons, the high street electrical chain, yesterday quashed rising City speculation that it was about to launch a £1,000 million plus takeover bid for Woolworth.

Hawley pays £80m for Cope Allman

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group yesterday announced terms for an agreed £80 million offer for 57 per cent of the shares in Cope Allman International, the packaging, engineering and fruit machines company.

Tonks rejects £65m bid

Newman Tonks Group, the Birmingham metal hardware manufacturer, yesterday rejected an increased and final offer worth £65.9 million from McKechie Brothers, the West Midlands plastics and non-ferrous metals group.

Fraud costs firms £1bn a year

Commercial fraud is costing British companies about £1 billion a year and recorded fraud is growing at the rate of 5 per cent a year. This emerged yesterday after a call for tougher sanctions came in the first detailed study of commercial fraud, sponsored by the Home Office, the Police Foundation and Arthur Young, the international accountants.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Hanson's handicaps in Imperial stakes

The bidding by Hanson Trust and United Biscuits for Imperial Group may still have another seven weeks to run, but the inevitable tedium of repetitive claims and counter claims and the diversion of expensive management time are outweighed by the value of the prize. Imperial offers Sir Hector Laing the chance of fulfilling his United Biscuits' dream: for Lord Hanson and Sir Gordon White it offers scope on a scale greater than that of any other British company for the financial management skills in which they are acknowledged masters.

Comic confusion

Unexpected hilarity was caused at the critical point yesterday afternoon, when the money supply figures for banking February were due for release.

Rodamco bid is extended

Rodamco Property has extended its £179 million bid for Haslemere Estates from March 10 until April 1. But this Dutch company, which is part of Robeco, the fund management group, is not increasing its offer of 600p cash a share.

HOW LESSER LEFT THEIR PRINT ON HEIDELBERG

Advertisement for LESSER DESIGN & BUILD. Includes text: Heidelberg printing machines set unique standards. For innovation and pace-setting modernity. For quality, dependability and service support. Their new Administrative and Sales Headquarters in Brentford had to reflect this reputation and make a corporate statement in itself.

COMMODITIES

New York (Reuter) - Stocks were moderately higher in dull trading on Monday. Several buy programmes lifted the shares into plus category.

A bond market rally lent background support. The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained six points to 1,706 at one stage in the afternoon, closed at 1,702.95, up 3.12. It drifted on a lull over the unchanged

during the session in a 12-point range. Advancing shares led declining issues by a nine-to-seven margin.

The American Stock Exchange prices closed 0.73 higher at a record of 260.73 in moderate trading.

The Amex market value index topped Friday's record of 260.5.

Table with columns: Mar 10, Mar 9, Mar 8, Mar 7, Mar 6, Mar 5. Rows include AMR, ASA, Allied Signal, etc.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES. Table with columns: Market rates, 1 month, 3 months. Rows include New York, Amsterdam, etc.

The dollar staged a sustained rally on Monday with the pound relatively steady, with its fall of the day of 120 points that being considerably less than that of other important currencies.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES. Table with columns: Country, Rate. Rows include Ireland, Singapore, Malaysia, etc.

OTHER STERLING RATES. Table with columns: Country, Rate. Rows include Argentina, Australia, Canada, etc.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %. Table with columns: Term, Rate. Rows include 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

GOLD. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Gold 331-80-340, Gold 341-20-345, etc.

ECSD. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include 3 month Sterling, 6 month Sterling, etc.

CANADIAN PRICES. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, etc.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, etc.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Copper, Lead, Zinc, etc.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Lamb, Pig, etc.

LONDON MEAT FUTURES. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Lamb, Pig, etc.

LONDON MEAT FUTURES EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Lamb, Pig, etc.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS. Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include various trust names.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Large table containing Unit Trust Information Service data, including various trust names, managers, and performance metrics.

The quotations on this page are based on Monday's trading.

TEMPUS Hungry Hilldown serves up a treat

Hilldown Holdings, the acquisitive food conglomerate now targeting on S & W Berisford, is producing the kind of results likely to seduce any opposing group of shareholders.

Unlike many predatory companies, it does not seem to be relying on acquisitions to fund its expansion.

Profits before tax for last year exceeded yesterday show a jump of 77 per cent to £23.4 million, with first-time contributions accounting for just £4 million of the increase.

The outstanding feature was the performance of the poultry (boxed chickens), egg and animal feed divisions coming in with its best results since its acquisition in 1982.

The £17 million profit is three times the 1983 level. The stationary and office equipment division and furniture and plywood distribution achieved even greater rates of growth.

Hilldown believes the answer lies in complete re-packaging, exercising taking products through the same revolution that transformed the poultry business. This involved switching away from frozen birds to more profitable fresh produce and prepared dishes.

The bacon side continued to produce good results but overall the division's contribution slipped by £200,000 to £4.5 million.

Hilldown remains coy about its intentions towards Berisford where its holding is now just under 10 per cent. Others on its shopping list can be gauged from its other quoted stakes, Bassett Foods (8 per cent), Brown & Jackson (7.6 per cent) and Office and Electronic Machinery (4.9 per cent).

But attractions elsewhere are unlikely to divert Hilldown from the possibilities of extracting more from its own business. As capital spending continues to accelerate with more than £30 million earmarked for this year on top of the £60 million invested over the last three years.

The final dividend of 3p makes a total of 4.2p for the full year, a rise of 20 per cent. The current year is off to a good start and with full-year contributions from companies bought in 1985,

Hilldown looks poised for another leap forward. The shares, up at 240p on the figures, look like keeping faith with their followers.

Kleinwort Benson

No-one in the City is claiming to be making a fortune out of the millions of pounds the Government is having to pay in fees for its privatization programme. Indeed, Kleinwort Benson has claimed that the fee earned for the flotation of British Telecom in 1984 did little more than cover the costs of the issue.

A less obvious benefit of being associated with the "Sale of the Century" is revealed in the 1985 results announced yesterday. The year to December 1985 showed a 52 per cent increase in the pretax profit attributable to the Merchant Banking business, specifically the Corporate Finance division, accounting for 84 per cent of the total before interest charges.

KBL claims to have been responsible either as sole or joint underwriters for more than a third of the equity capital raised in the London market last year, more than any other City firm, and this pre-eminence must at least be partly due to the company's highly publicized association with the BT flotation.

World metals prices remain in the doldrums and profits at Sharps Pixley, KBL's bullion broking subsidiary continued to decline. Despite Sharps Pixley's membership of the London Metal Exchange it will not suffer any loss because of the tin crisis.

KBL itself has an outstanding loan to the Tin Council of £10 million valued against warrants at 130 per cent. At a tin price of £6,250 a tonne, this loan is fully covered.

A provision of £2.3 million has been made which will cover any losses down to a tin price of £4,500 a tonne, but the bank fully intends to take legal action against the Tin Council and, if necessary, the constituent sovereign governments to recover any losses on this loan.

A provision has also been made against a loan of £5 million to Pan-Electric in Singapore. It is unlikely that much of this will be recovered and 75 per cent of it has been written off.

KBGS, the US Government Securities dealing arm, reported a loss of £0.3 million compared with a profit of £3.5 million last year.

United Biscuits

The United Biscuits 1985 pretax profits of £102.2 mil-

lion, a rise of 17 per cent on sales up 9 per cent, came as no great surprise. UB had already forecast it would make £100 million.

The breakdown of the figures provided more interest. Keebler in the United States regained the ground lost in a disastrous first quarter to end the year slightly ahead in dollar terms, though 2 per cent down in sterling terms.

The cookie war is still being waged with a fierce intensity, but UB is in no doubt that it is winning. Overestimation of the potential of the soft cookie market, which caused the first quarter reverses, has now been rectified.

Keebler produced a positive cash flow after investment and is still gaining market share. In 1985 it was the only American biscuit company to increase its share of the combined cookie and cracker market, UB claims.

British trading profits rose 13.6 per cent, which included a rise to £3.1 million from £1 million by frozen food manufacturing and a 44 per cent increase at Pizzaland and Wimpy. Market share improved in biscuits, chocolate confectionery and crisps and snacks.

With the learning curve now considered complete in restaurants and frozen food and the last costs (£14.3 million after tax) of the closure of factories in Philadelphia and Liverpool out of the way, UB is set to increase the pace of growth. Analysts are expecting profits of about £125 million this year, which give a modest prospective p/e ratio of 6.4 on shares down 4p at 129p.

While UB is keen to point out it can win cookie wars without help from Imperial's tobacco revenue, the acquisition of Imperial is vital to UB's strategy. An estimated combined gross cash generation of £500 million to fund the expanding areas of foods, brewing and leisure is a tantalizing prospect.

The battle to win the hearts and minds of Imperial shareholders is well under way. With little to choose between the UB and Hanson Trust, bids in money terms, Imperial's recommendation of UB has to be seen as a strong advantage. This is particularly because 30 per cent of Imperial is in the hands of small shareholders, who tend to be greatly influenced by their board.

Malaysian bank is censured

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) - An official report released yesterday on Malaysia's worst financial scandal attacked one of the country's biggest banks for losing some 2.5 billion ringgit (£685 million) in bad property loans.

A separate White Paper tabled in parliament also severely criticized the bank, Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad (BBMB), and its Hong Kong subsidiary, Bumiputra Malaysia Finance Ltd (BMFL).

"We have come across... irregularities, frauds, criminal breach of trust, theft, actions in complete disregard of honest commercial practice and contravention of several laws in Malaysia and Hong Kong in respect of the administration and operation of BMFL," a summary of the report said.

The 6,000-page report by a government-appointed three-man team also cited "irregularities, criminal breach of trust and false accounting in relation to the administration and operation of BBMB".

The team, headed by Tan Sri Ahmad Noordin, the country's auditor general, declined to distinguish the dishonest from the naive among those involved.

Those who may have been criminally involved were named in separate special briefs.

The report detailed losses made between 1979 and 1983 by BMFL, mainly to the Hong Kong-based Carrian group of companies which collapsed in October 1983 with debts of more than £685 million.

The bad BMFL loans left Bank Bumiputra with such huge debts that the Malaysian government had to ask its cash-rich national oil company Petronas to take over the Hong Kong debts and buy a controlling stake in the troubled bank.

Stylo up 35p on bid hopes

By Judith Hantley
Commercial Property Correspondent

Speculation is mounting, that a bid will be launched for Stylo, the property-rich shoe company controlled by the Ziff family.

Stylo's shares zoomed up to 236p yesterday, a 35p per share increase, on hopes of a bid.

British Land has constantly been the hot favourite to make a bid. It already owns about 25 per cent of Stylo but its tender offer for the company proved abortive in January last year.

British Land says it is not selling or buying its shares but is holding on to its stake for which it paid about 176p per share.

There are rumours that the Ziff family may be about to change the archaic voting structure in Stylo which gives management shares 16 votes compared to the one vote for ordinary shares. British Land's stake gives it only 13 per cent of the voting rights in Stylo. If the management shares, controlled by the Ziff family, were to be enfranchised, it would make a takeover a possibility.

The City feels that 300p per share might sway the Ziff family to sell out, something which it has vigorously resisted so far by maintaining the existing voting structure.

British Land was not alone in making a play for Stylo. Harris Queensway made a £36 million bid at the beginning of 1984 but ended up buying its Pennywise chain of stores.

BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| ABN | 12½% |
| Adam & Company | 12½% |
| BCCI | 12½% |
| Citibank Savings† | 12½% |
| Consolidated Crds | 12½% |
| Continental Trust | 12½% |
| Co-operative Bank | 12½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | 12½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 12½% |
| Nat Westminster | 12½% |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 12½% |
| TSB | 12½% |
| Citibank NA | 12½% |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Shares surge to peak on fresh takeover wave

A flood of new takeovers and another encouraging set of bank lending and money supply figures sent share prices soaring to new records. The FT 30-share index gained 21.2 to close at 1326.8 and the FT-SE rose 24.9 to 1597.1.

Almost all sectors enjoyed strong buying from domestic and overseas institutions. Stock was again in short supply in these one-way conditions so that gains of 20p to 30p were frequent in many of the secondary issues.

Gilts set the trend from the outset, a firm pound and the lure of lower interest rates in next week's Budget or before, proving too hard to resist. The money and bank lending figures announced at 2.30pm gave them an additional boost so that quotations closed at the best levels of the day with rises of 1½ points.

Equities received a fillip from four new takeovers which stimulated fresh interest in other speculative favourites. A dual merger deal from John Crowther lifted MCD Group 11p to 207p and WW Group 11p to 370p.

John Crowther slipped 2p to 141p but other carpet shares reflected the growing rationalization in the industry. Hgh Mackay at 88p and Tomkinsons 138p rose 6p and 10p.

Cope Allman was hoisted 60p to 343p on the news that Hawley Group (up 2p to 119p) was bidding for the remaining shares it did not already own. Bash Radio jumped 7p to 158p on the terms from Prestwich Holdings back from suspension at 153p up 7p.

Among engineers, the expected increased terms from McKechnie Group added 3p to Newman Tanks at 137p. The prospect of cheaper mort-

gages produced some big gains among builders and stores. Woolworth soared 42p to 587p on rumours subsequently denied of a bid from Dixons Group, 8p better at 318p.

Others in the sector to attract interest included John Menzies at 333p up 18p, and Barton 12p higher at 278p. News of a £10 million rights issue cut 4p from Pentos at 78p.

In builders, Blue Circle climbed 20p to 628p and Meyer International advanced 15p to 234p. Costain gained 14p to 522p after the Australian subsidiary results, while land sales to British Telecom helped Taylor Woodrow to a 15p rise at 548p.

Martins, in receipt of an unwelcome offer from IMI, rose 40p more to 640p. IMI improved 13p to 178p.

Engineers continued to reflect cheaper oil and the impact on profits. Babcock at 207p, Glywed 322p and TI Group 499p were among those to advance 9p to 160p.

Designers put on 10p to 122p ahead of today's results. Also reporting today, BTR added 7p to 460p (dealers are looking for £350 million) and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds improved 8p to 336p (£133 million expected). British Telecom, with third quarter figures due tomorrow, reached a new peak of 230p up 8p.

BBA Group was hoisted 15p to 218p as Automotive Products (16p higher at 213p) gained control. In foods, Hilldown Holdings hardened 2p to 240p after good results, but a 17 per cent expansion failed to support United Biscuits at 229p down 4p.

Unigate attracted fresh speculative interest at 270p up 8p but fading bid hopes knocked 8p from Fitch Lovell at 284p. Press suggestions of a possible American bid strengthened Cadbury at 181p up 4p.

Recovery prospects boosted Lex Service Group 22p to 349p. Kenning Motor gained 10p to 173p on hopes of a full

bid from Tozer Kemsley, 7p up at 100p. Trading conditions were ripe for two newcomers. Jarvis Porter, a specialist printer, whose 105p offer was over-subscribed 97 times, opened at 165p and finished at 143p, a premium of 38p. BPP Holdings, placed at 160p, started life at 183p.

Stock shortages accounted for gains of around 30p in Scape Group at 491p, F H Tomkins 249p and John Waddington 685p. Low & Bonar rallied 7p to 378p on further consideration of last Monday's figures. Parker Knoll was lifted another 30p to 370p for a similar reason.

Oils recovered after a press report suggesting that the bad news had been discounted. BP closed at 543p up 15p while Shell, reporting tomorrow, climbed 17p to 713p. IC Gas, a takeover favourite, was up 20p at 346p.

Banks were subdued by fears of tax penalties in next week's Budget. Clearers stayed close to their overnight levels but merchant banks were stimulated by bumper profits from Kleinwort Benson 25p higher at 780p. Discount houses were firm on cheaper money hopes and insurances were supported with Sam Alliance at 683p up 18p.

Among overseas issues, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank slipped 2½p to 68p in spite of good profits and scrip proposals and Standard Chartered lost 8p to 509p on tin trading worries.

Mixed properties had Haslemere down 5p to 628p as Rodamco extended rather than increased its bid which Haslemere later rejected. South London development plans boosted Speyhawk 20p to 340p and Clayfarm did well

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Abbott Mead V (180p) | 218 |
| Ashley L (135p) | 237 up 1p |
| BPP (160p) | 183 |
| Brookmount (160p) | 180 up 2p |
| Chart FL (85p) | 90 |
| Chancery Sees (63p) | 72 up 2p |
| Cranswick M (95p) | 106 |
| Dialene (128p) | 210 dn 10 |
| Ferguson J (10p) | 27 |
| Granyte Surface (56p) | 76 up 5p |
| Inoco (55p) | 43 |
| JS Pathology (160p) | 281 up 3p |
| Jarvis Porter (105p) | 143 |
| Klearford (118p) | 120 up 5p |
| Lexicon (115p) | 43 |
| Macro 4 (105p) | 138 |
| Merivale Moore (115p) | 126 |
| Norank Sys (90p) | 107 up 1p |
| Really Useful (350p) | 361 |
| SAC Int'l (100p) | 134 |

RIGHTS ISSUES

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| SPP (125p) | 158 |
| Tamperton (215p) | 223 up 2p |
| Sigma (101p) | 85 |
| Snowdon & B (97p) | 112 |
| Spice (80p) | 90 dn 3p |
| Tech Comp (130p) | 214 |
| Underwoods (180p) | 183 |
| Wellcome (120p) | 188 up 4p |
| W York Hosp (90p) | 78 dn 3p |
| Wickes (140p) | 157 up 1p |

Shipping slump hits HK bank

Hong Kong (Agencies) - The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation said yesterday it was earmarking hundreds of millions of dollars for possible losses on doubtful loans to the crown colony's hard-hit shipping industry.

The bank reported disappointing profits for 1985 and blamed the results on shipping loans.

Two leading Hong Kong shipping firms, Orient Overseas and Wah Kwong, have been hit by the worldwide slump in the industry and have asked bankers for help with debt problems.

Mr Michael Sandberg, the bank's chairman, said: "We are a bit disappointed. We don't see any turnaround for the shipping industry yet."

The bank's attributable profits rose only 5 per cent to HK\$2.72 billion amid stock market predictions of much faster growth.

The final dividend is HK\$0.31, up from an adjusted HK\$0.28, payable on May 13. The total payout for the year is HK\$0.46.

Profits were also hurt by the deepening recession in South-east Asia and the impact of falling oil prices on its leading in the Middle East.

It predicted higher profits this year but warned not to take "too rosy" a view due to continued economic sluggishness in the region.

The directors consider that the profitability of the group will show a steady increase and are confident they can recommend at least the same dividend as for 1985 (HK\$0.38 per share) on the increased capital as proposed.

The board says the economic recovery in the industrialized countries is forecast to pick up, albeit slowly. At the same time, concern over exchange rate volatility and attempts by the US to reduce its trade imbalance indicate that the growth of world trade will probably remain sluggish.

The combination of these factors and the weakness of oil and other commodity prices are likely to have an adverse

impact on the economies of most Third World nations and trading conditions are likely to continue to be very difficult.

The decline of the US dollar (and hence the Hong Kong dollar) will have a favourable effect on exports, which are expected to show some growth.

The board has decided to set up a special provision from inner reserves against certain large shipping exposures.

In South-east Asia the deepening economic recession towards the year end necessitated higher-than-expected provisions for doubtful debts and consequently sharply lower profits.

Crowther takeovers

John Crowther, the textiles group that took over Carpets International's British carpet interests last year after a bitter battle, yesterday announced two agreed takeovers worth £46.3 million.

It has offered £37.2 million, or 21½p a share, for MCD Group, the floor coverings distribution group formerly known as Trafford Carpets. It is also buying W W Group for £9.1 million, or 367p a share.

W W is an importer and distributor of textiles and carpets formerly known as Wilkinson Warberton.

COMPANY NEWS

MICROFILM REPROGRAPHERS: The interim dividend is being doubled to 1p. Turnover for the half-year to Dec 31, 1985, £3.76 million (£1.48 million). Profit before tax £684,000 (£190,000). Earnings per share 5.68p (3.40p). Sales in Jan. and Feb. were significantly higher than in the comparable period last year, the board reports. It intends to apply to the court for consent to cancel the share premium account and to apply the capital reduction to extinguish goodwill.

ANTOFAGASTA HOLDINGS: Results for 1985. Total dividend 27.5p (20p). Turnover £15.24 million (£16 million). Profit before tax £7.48 million (£6.38 million). Earnings per

share 107.8p (62.1p). Valuations of both the company's freehold land at Antofagasta, Chile, and the residual value of the railway track resulted in a surplus of £11.9 million, which has been taken to reserve.

NEWBOLD & BURTON HOLDINGS: Mr V F Burton, the chairman, reports in his annual review that orders are better than last year.

CANDOVER INVESTMENTS: The dividend for 1985 is being doubled to 4p. Total income £1.58 million (£916,000). Pretax profit £756,000 (£267,000). Earnings per share 6.21p (3.42p). Net assets per ordinary share 198p (168p).

1786 // // // 1986
Two centuries strong and building

Y. J. LOVELL (HOLDINGS) PLC
MAIN GROUP ACTIVITIES:
Construction, Residential and Commercial Development and Plant Hire.

FURTHER GROWTH & RECORD PROFITS

| SUMMARY OF THE YEAR | | 1985 | 1984 |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | £000 | £000 |
| Turnover | | 238,540 | 209,133 |
| Profit before Tax | | 9,036 | 6,420 |
| Shareholders' funds | | 47,270 | 39,573 |
| Dividend per Ordinary Share | | 7.0p | 6.0p |
| Earnings per Ordinary Share | | 28.3p | 25.8p |
| Net asset value per Ordinary Share | | 212.3p | 200.8p |

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1985

- * Profit before Tax increases for eleventh successive year - up 41% to record high of £9.0m
- * House sales rise by 35% to 2700 units
- * Charter Homes acquired for £7.2m
- * Construction workload at record level
- * Launch of Urban Renewal initiative

"1985 has started satisfactorily. We should be disappointed if our progress failed to measure up to the standards that our Bicentenary Year demands."
Norman Wakefield, Chairman

Lovell

BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| ABN | 12½% |
| Adam & Company | 12½% |
| BCCI | 12½% |
| Citibank Savings† | 12½% |
| Consolidated Crds | 12½% |
| Continental Trust | 12½% |
| Co-operative Bank | 12½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | 12½% |
| Lloyds Bank | 12½% |
| Nat Westminster | 12½% |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 12½% |
| TSB | 12½% |
| Citibank NA | 12½% |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

EVENTS ENTERTAINMENT & HOSPITALITY Opportunities

AT ALL MAJOR SPORTING EVENTS
...
EVENTS, Entertainment, Hospitality

WHO?

1980 SALES £510m
1980 EARNINGS PER SHARE 6.6p

Which British company has achieved good results year after year?
To be continued tomorrow...

Choices for change in National Insurance

The Chancellor's scope for action in the Budget is limited. The consensus is that there will be no room for a net giveaway next week and that Mr Lawson will have to resort to shifting between different types of tax. Despite the substantial reforms last year, there is speculation that the Budget will contain more National Insurance changes. David Smith, Economics Correspondent, looks at the options.

The Chancellor's main Budget innovation a year ago was in National Insurance contributions. Will he take things further next week?

The 1985 Budget introduced a scale of reduced contributions for both employers and employees, at the lower end of the pay scale. Since October, a lower rate of 5 per cent has applied on earnings of £35.50 to £55 a week, rising to 7 per cent in the £55 to £90 range.

Employees pay a top rate of 9 per cent on all earnings from £90 to £265 a week, the upper earnings limit for contributions. Employers pay 9 per cent for earnings of £90 to £130 a week, and 10.45 per cent on all earnings higher than that. The upper earnings limit on employers' contributions was lifted in last year's Budget.

The clear intention of the changes was to shift the balance in favour of taking on more people, particularly part-time workers and low paid, unskilled workers, by cutting the cost to firms of employing them.

The changes also imposed definite financial penalties on both employers and employees, upon large pay increases and, in the case of the removal of the upper limit on employers' contributions, on high salaries *per se*.

One criticism of the new system was that it introduced a series of step changes in National Insurance costs, which could have the effect of locking the low paid permanently into low pay.

The new contribution rates came into force on October 6 last year. Although six months is too short a period to judge, there is little evidence so far of any boost to unskilled unemployment, or any restraining influence on pay.

It can be argued that the improved trend for unemployment in the six months to November, with no net rise in the adult total, was partly due to anticipation of the National Insurance changes. But the deterioration since then, with the absence of evidence from employers that the new rates have influenced employment decisions, suggests no effect.



Concerns: Sir Geoffrey Howe sees perks as wasteful while Mrs Thatcher is said to be irritated by high City salaries



on less than, say £90 a week.

There are two problems. One is the cost, more than £1 billion in a full year. The second is the sudden move from National Insurance exemption to normal rates of contribution, implying very high marginal tax rates.

This could be avoided by introducing a smoother scale of contribution rates, avoiding the present problem of step changes, while at the same time increasing the pay level at which National Insurance starts to be paid, by more than inflation.

The Institute for Fiscal Studies suggests taking last year's strategy a stage further by lowering the rates, to 3 per cent for those on £35.50 to £55 a week, and 6 per cent for those earning £55 to £90.

In this Budget generally, and for National Insurance in particular, changes have to be revenue neutral. There is a way, albeit a rather painful one, that the Chancellor could finance National Insurance concessions at the bottom of the pay scale. This is by increasing the National Insurance take from the better paid.

This could be achieved in one of two ways. The first is by further increasing the penalty on employers of having well paid workers, by increasing the top rate of employers' contributions from the present 10.45 per cent.

The second, and far simpler option is to remove the upper earnings limit on employees' contributions. People earning more than £265 a week, or £13,800 a year, would pay 9 per cent contributions on all earnings, the current maximum of £265 being removed.

The effects of this, apart from causing apoplexy at the Institute of Directors, would be to restore the top marginal rate of personal taxation to something like 69 per cent, hardly consistent with the Government's enterprise culture.

It might hit those high City salaries which Mrs Thatcher is said to be irritated about. But it would hit a lot of other, managerial and directorial salaries.

This, more than the removal of the employers' upper limit, could be expected to produce a push from employers for perks to replace earnings. When Sir Geoffrey Howe was Chancellor, he was particularly hard on perks, describing them as wasteful and inefficient.

The chances are that any changes in National Insurance this time will be marginal, and probably concentrated at the lower end of the pay scale. The Chancellor will claim that last year's reforms were a good thing, which have not had time to work through properly.

New chairman for Hambros Bank

Hambros Bank: Mr Chips Keswick has been made chairman and chief executive, and Mr J D Blunson, Mr T F Candy, Mr C G E Palastiers, Mr R A Thomas, Mr R A Thomson, Mr K T Williams and Mr C E Wilson have become directors.



Mr Mike Egan, above, has become a director of Brantford International, the freight forwarding subsidiary of Furness Withy Group.

APPOINTMENTS

Investments: Mr Michael Commins has joined the board.

RS Components: Mr Grant F Rabey has been appointed to the board.

Clarkson Puckle Group: Mr Christopher Burgess has joined the board.

Ricardo Consulting Engineers: Dr Alan Ridge has become a non-executive director.

International Ferry Freight: Mr Roger Gale, Mr Rudolf Ottenhoff and Mr John Staplehurst have joined the board.

Curry: Mr Roger Wood has joined the board.

Dennis and Gemmill: Mr Stephen Gottlieb has been appointed a director.

Kadmacz Group: Mr Christopher Jones has joined the board as group finance director and Mr Anthony Cass and Mr Anthony Saker also join the board.

Yates Manufacturing: Dr Howard H. Meeley has been appointed president.

Cerro Metals (UK): Mr David C Hagan is to be a director.

Gota (UK): Mr Hans Jakobsson becomes deputy managing director and Mr Glyn Evans director, dealing.

Touche Renmant Unit Trust Management: Mr Martyn Heare has been appointed a director.

Halma: Mr R C Combley and Mr G Bol have joined the board.

Dixons Group: Mr Egan van Greysz has been appointed vice-chairman and Mr Mark Souhami group managing director.

Wardle Storeys: Mr Edward Thompson is to be finance director. Property & Reversionary

Hongkong Bank

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

Results for 1985

The Directors announce that (subject to audit) the profit for the year ended 31 December 1985 attributable to the shareholders of the Bank was approximately HK\$2,719 million (1984: HK\$2,591 million), an increase of 5 per cent. The profit was arrived at after providing for taxation and after making transfers to inner reserves, out of which provision for changes in the value of assets has been made. Audited accounts will be published at a later date.

The working profit in most areas was in line with expectations, with the Hong Kong operations turning in a particularly good performance. In three areas however the final result was disappointing. In South East Asia the deepening economic recession towards the year end necessitated higher than expected provisions for doubtful debts and consequently sharply lower profits. Secondly, the accelerating fall in the oil price during the second half of the year adversely affected the operations of the British Bank of the Middle East; and lastly, conservative provisions in our associated shipping investments resulted in a negative return from these investments.

The problems of the shipping industry around the world have been well publicised and have caused concern to many leading international banks. These problems can no longer be regarded as purely cyclical. The Board have therefore decided to set up a special provision from inner reserves against certain large shipping exposures. Notwithstanding this provision the inner reserves of the Bank have increased and stand higher than they did last year. No provisions are necessary for advances to our associated shipping companies.

The Directors propose the payment of a final dividend of HK\$0.31 per share. Together with the interim dividend of HK\$0.472 million already paid, the total distribution for 1985 will amount to HK\$1.447 million (1984: HK\$1.316 million), an increase of 10 per cent.

Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

For the year ended 31 December 1985

| | 1985 (audited) | 1984 (audited) | 1985 (unaudited) | 1984 (unaudited) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Net profit of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and its subsidiary companies | 305 | 318 | 3,429 | 2,893 |
| Share of net profits of associated companies | 18 | 53 | 198 | 482 |
| Profit attributable to minority interests in subsidiary companies | 323 | 371 | 3,627 | 3,375 |
| Profit attributable to the shareholders of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | (81) | (88) | (908) | (784) |
| Transfers to reserves by the Bank | (22) | (28) | (250) | (250) |
| by subsidiary and associated companies | (21) | (29) | (234) | (267) |
| Dividends paid and proposed | (129) | (145) | (1,447) | (1,316) |
| | 70 | 83 | 788 | 758 |
| Balance brought forward | 202 | 322 | 2,270 | 2,922 |
| Transfer to Reserve Fund | (64) | (157) | (715) | (1,430) |
| Exchange adjustments | (16) | 2 | (72) | 20 |
| Retained profits carried forward | 202 | 250 | 2,271 | 2,270 |
| Earnings per share | £0.08 | £0.09 | HK\$0.86 | HK\$0.82 |
| | (audited) | (audited) | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |
| Dividends per share | £0.01 | £0.02 | HK\$0.15 | HK\$0.14 |
| Interim (paid) | | (audited) | (audited) | (audited) |
| Final (proposed) | £0.03 | £0.03 | HK\$0.31 | HK\$0.28 |
| | (audited) | (audited) | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |

Capitalisation Issue (Bonus Issue)

The Directors also intend to recommend to shareholders at the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting that a capitalisation issue of shares be made in the proportion of one new share for every five shares held on 13 May 1986 by the capitalisation of HK\$1,572,926,970 from the Reserve Fund of the Bank. If that recommendation is approved, the Reserve Fund will be restored by transfers of HK\$1,000,000,000 from inner reserves and HK\$572,926,970 from retained profits. The capitalisation shares will not rank for the recommended final dividend but will rank *pari passu* with existing shares in all other respects.

(N.B. "Bonus" is now termed "Capitalisation" in accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange in London).

Prospects for 1986

The economic recovery in the industrialised countries is forecast to pick up, albeit slowly. At the same time concern over exchange rate volatility and attempts by the United States to reduce its trade imbalance indicate that the growth of world trade will probably remain sluggish. The combination of these factors and the weakness of oil and other commodity prices are likely to have an adverse impact on the economies of most third world nations and trading conditions are likely to continue to be very difficult.

In Hong Kong, though loan demand is weak, the business outlook is still generally positive. The decline of the US dollar (and hence the HK dollar) will have a favourable effect on exports, which are expected to show some growth. It is hoped that trade with China will continue to expand.

Against this background the Directors consider that profitability of the Group will show a steady increase and they are confident of their ability to recommend at least the same quantum of dividend as for 1985, that is HK\$0.38 per share on the increased capital as proposed.

By Order of the Board
FR Frame
Secretary

Hong Kong, 11 March 1986

COMPANY NEWS

ASSOCIATED FURNITURE HOLDINGS: Black Arrow's cash offer for the ordinary shares has closed. Acceptances have been received for 129,400 shares (1.29 per cent).

On Jan. 16, 1986, Black Arrow acquired 5.12 million ordinary shares (50.8 per cent) from Mr A Arnold and Mr D Arnold. Black Arrow has not acquired nor agreed to acquire any other shares since that date.

CONSOLIDATED PLANTATIONS: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1985. Interim dividend 4 sen gross (8 sen gross), payable on March 3. Company figures: turnover Malaysian \$126.8 million (£50 million), against \$179.3 million. Profit before tax \$41.7 million (£32.9 million). Extraordinary credit \$140.5 million (£12 million). Group figures: turnover \$333.9 million and pretax profit \$33.5 million. Extraordinary items relate to the surplus from the sale of estate land. Group results for the six months to Dec. 31, 1985, include Dunlop Malaysian Industries and Kempas Edible Oil. Group accounts were not applicable for the six months to Dec. 1984.

CONTINENTAL MICRO-WAVE: Interim dividend 1.75p (same). Half-year to Dec. 31, 1985. Turnover £4.16 million (£3.32 million). Pretax profit £134,000 (£220,000). Earnings per share 5.4p (16.7p). The board reports that orders have matched sales deliveries and at the end of 1985 stood at £11.6 million.

REGENTCREST: Subject to shareholders' permission, the company is to buy six properties, four let and two suitable for development. They are owned by companies in which Mr Christopher Charlton, the managing director is interested. The initial price is £1.68 million, which will be satisfied by 5.26 million ordinary shares. A

current year (about 4.3p). Gross revenue £6.53 million (£6.27 million). Earnings per share 3.79p (3.04p).

SOUTHERN STADIUM: The company has acquired a portfolio of freehold properties at Graveston and Cheltenham to improve and re-sell within a year. The consideration is £609,000, provided by a bank loan.

BRITISH LAND: Through its Irish subsidiary, Arch Properties, the company has disposed of Hawkins House, Hawkins Street and College House, Townsend Street, Dublin, for more than Ir£9 million. This completes British Land's reorganization of the Rank City Water Irish property.

TR PACIFIC BASIN INVESTMENT TRUST: Final dividend 0.5p, making 1p (same, adjusted) for the year to Jan. 31, 1986. Pretax revenue £1.31 million (£1.33 million). Earnings per share 1.16p (1.12p adjusted).

COSTAIN GROUP: Contracting and engineering operations are to be reorganized with a new marketing unit as an important feature.

BARDSEY: A subsidiary, Rabone Chesterman, is to acquire from Howard Wall, the assets of the Dean Tape Measuring division for £170,000. Howard Wall is a subsidiary of Orefex.

A AND M GROUP: The company has acquired Beams, formerly part of the Clearwater Group, which has two studios at Wandsworth, South-west London.

MERCHANTS TRUST: Final dividend 2p, making 3.75p — a 25 per cent increase — for the year to Jan. 31, 1986. Present indications suggest that the board will be able to recommend an increase in the total dividend of 15 per cent for the

current year (about 4.3p). Gross revenue £6.53 million (£6.27 million). Earnings per share 3.79p (3.04p).

TATE & LYLE: Redpath Sugar, an offshoot of Refined Sugars, Redpath's joint venture with Tate & Lyle, is to purchase and operate two sugar beet factories in Colorado, for \$6 million (£4.2 million).

ELECTROLUX: A revised offer to acquire White Consolidated Industries at \$47 a common share is being made, compared with the present offer of \$45.

LAIDLAW THOMSON GROUP: Final dividend 2.5p (adjusted) for 1985, compared with a forecast dividend of 3.5p at the time of the flotation. Turnover £15.16 million (£13.45 million). Profit before tax £758,000 (£585,000). Earnings per share 8.45p (7.04p).

PHICOM: Final dividend 0.75p (0.75p), payable on June 2, making 1.1p (same) for 1985. Turnover £45.53 million (£42.97 million). Pretax profit £2.1 million (£3.61 million). Extraordinary debit £1.64 million (credit £1.92 million). Earnings per share 2p (4.6p).

GREGGS: A final dividend of 2.65p is being paid on May 30, making 4.3p (3.4p) for 1985. Turnover £48.3 million (£41.48 million). Pretax profit £2.65 million (£1.92 million). Earnings per share 14.0p (11.3p).

LOW & BONAR: Final dividend 6.5p, making 9.5p (8p adjusted) for the year to Nov. 30, 1985. Sales £174.8 million (£197.67 million). Pretax profit £13.32 million (£11.48 million). Earnings per share 36.76p (36.05p adjusted). The board reports that 1986 has started well both for the existing businesses and the recently-acquired Bemose Packaging and Cole com, anics and it is confident of the outcome for the year.

Hongkong Bank

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held in the City Hall, Hong Kong, at 2.30 pm on Tuesday 13 May 1986 to transact the following ordinary business:

1 to receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1985 and to declare a final dividend;

2 to elect Directors; and

3 to appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration

and to consider and (if thought fit) pass the following Ordinary Resolutions by way of special business:

4 That:

(a) it is desirable to capitalise the sum of HK\$1,572,926,970 from the Reserve Fund of the Bank and that accordingly the said sum be capitalised and applied in payment in full for 629,170,788 unissued shares of the Bank of HK\$2.50 each;

(b) such new shares, credited as fully paid, be distributed among the shareholders who on 13 May 1986 were registered shareholders of the Bank in the proportion of one new share for every five shares then held by them respectively;

(c) such new shares shall in all respects rank *pari passu* with the existing shares of the Bank except that they shall not rank for dividends for the year ended 31 December 1985;

(d) the Board be and is hereby authorised to allot and issue such new shares (for distribution in the manner and proportion aforesaid, but so that shares representing fractions shall be sold and the net proceeds retained for the benefit of the Bank; and

5 That a general mandate be and is hereby unconditionally given to the Directors to issue and dispose of additional shares not exceeding One per cent of the issued share capital of the Bank.

By Order of the Board

FR Frame

Secretary

Hong Kong, 11 March 1986

Notes

(1) The Register of Shareholders will be closed from 21 April until 13 May 1986 (both dates inclusive). In order to qualify for the final dividend and the capitalisation issue, all transfers (accompanied by the relevant share certificates) must be lodged with the Registrars not later than 4.00 pm on 18 April 1986.

(2) There are no directors' service contracts of more than one year's duration.

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156th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 156th Annual General Meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at 5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside) in the City of London on Tuesday, the 15th day of April 1986, at noon for the following purposes:

to receive and consider the Directors' Report, the Accounts for 1985 and the Auditors' Report thereon; to re-elect Directors; to re-appoint the Auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.

A member qualified to vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Society.

By order of the Board
W.P. JACKSON
Secretary

12th March 1986

March 12, 1986

By Edward Fennell

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT ON ENGINEERING TRAINING/1

The need to back the future

When the engineering industry's top decision-makers get together at the Winning Margin Conference on March 23 and 24, it is not going to be a ritual back-slapping event. After decades of difficulty the prevailing mood in the industry is one of grim determination.

The fight to regain prestige and market share has a long way to go. The regeneration of the engineering base, with its need for investment in new technology and new skills, is still in its early stages.

High-powered drive for greater commitment

Bill Friggens, of the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB), which is organizing the conference, says: "With some notable exceptions, the industry has not got a good record on training. It is our aim to bring this truth home to the audience and encourage them to do something about it."

Yet somehow the message has not been acted on. There has been consistent shortsightedness based on expediency, which has led to the running-down of training programmes. In the year since 1978, for example, training in engineering has fallen significantly. There is now less training per person than at any time in recent history.

Updating of skills is vital throughout a company

for action. Pennant Jones a senior officer with the board and a veteran of its many ups-and-downs, commented: "There is a new zest and excitement in the board...with clear objectives and a feeling that we're on our way up again."

satisfactory, there are grounds for hope. The new realism that runs through many companies has also focussed attention on the significance of training. In particular, the introduction of advanced technology has meant that many companies have been faced, inescapably, with the need to train and equip staff with the skills needed to operate the new systems.

The EITB has set up new advanced-technology training, which is specifically geared to helping companies meet their new skill requirements. And this is just one part of the regained confidence and determination which increasingly characterizes the policies of the board.

The board hopes to forge a closer relationship between its craft and technician apprenticeship system and the Government's Youth Training Scheme. It still needs to work out the sometimes-conflicting jobs of both leading and serving the engineering industry on training matters but the path-finding work it is now doing in areas such as surface-mount technology suggests that leadership through example will increasingly be its style.

The Engineering Careers Information Service is a major service of the EITB and has for years been the standard-bearer for the industry in the classrooms, lecture theatres and careers libraries of the nation's schools. If the EITB's achievements match its ambitions, the ECIS's job of spreading the good news about British engineering to the country's young people should be made a lot easier.



Computer integrated technology - CIM - has been called the most promising technology of the late 20th century and Cranfield Institute of Technology has founded a CIM institute at its Bedfordshire campus to research and teach the subject. Above, Simon McGrath, right, works in the robotics laboratory with the institute's associate professor.

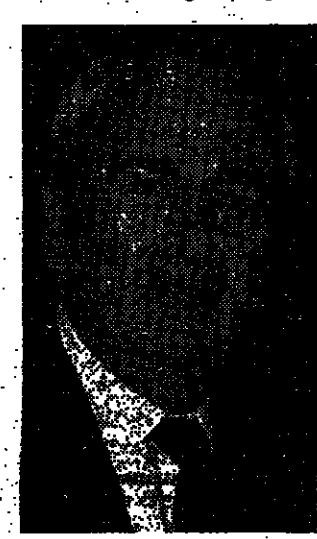
On the button at Cranfield

Dr Peter Sackett, IBM is providing the institute with £3 million for computer hardware, software and other help. Dr Sackett said the institute already has 200 post-graduate students, who will carry out

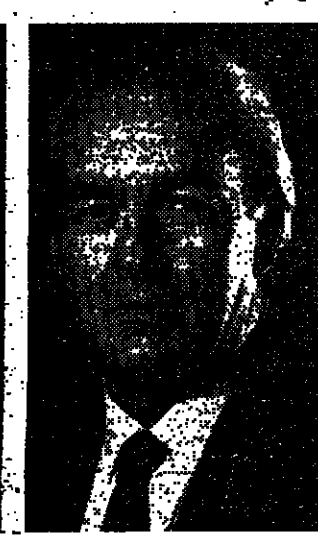
work of "direct relevance" to their industrial sponsors. He added: "Computer integrated manufacture creates the means for manufacturing companies to achieve a competitive market position. The CIM masters-degree programme will provide young engineers able to realize the current and future potential of this rapidly changing technology."

Frontal attack on the snobbish

Rebels usually come down from the hills. But it is from the sixth floor of the Department of Employment that the Secretary of State, Lord Young, keynote speaker at the EITB's Winning Margin conference, descends to lead his personal revolt against generations of entrenched privilege and prejudice.



Lord Young: Campaigning



Bill Friggens: 'Bad record'

With great vigour he campaigns against what he sees as the harmful social attitudes of the British - Gentlemenliness (with its hostility to industry), Academic Snobbishness (which despises the "applied") and the doctrine of Effortless Superiority (which disdains to sweat or train hard).

British industry is now trying desperately to recover from this history of neglect. Because the task is so enormous Lord Young is a man in a hurry. He says: "In the past four years we've introduced the Youth Training Scheme for 16 and 17 year-old school-leavers, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative for 14 to 18 year-olds, and we now have our major Review of Vocational Qualifications. These are major achievements in such a short time."

All three are vital to create the kind of mobile, skilled (and re-skilled) workforce needed to keep abreast of the changing demands of manufacturing industry. Now that so many big organizations are backing the new two-year scheme, the signs are that it is achieving acceptance and credibility.



Engineering needs more recruits of the right calibre to research, develop, design and produce tomorrow's products. The Engineering Careers Information Service keeps one step ahead of the evolving nature of the industry, by taking account of changing career opportunities resulting from technological change, and highlighting areas of skill shortage.

Companies such as ICI, which originally came in, on some of their sites, purely for social reasons are beginning to take trainees into proper permanent jobs. Meanwhile, where engineering is concerned, the EITB is giving its backing to YTS. Lord Young points with satisfaction to the increasing number of young people showing interest in the possibilities of self-employment and starting small businesses.

Hopes for a new skill framework

There are no signs though that his energy is flagging. Complacent Gentility will be under siege for as long as Lord Young holds office.

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Advertisement for EITB (Engineering Industry Training Board) with the headline 'ARE YOU KEEPING PACE?'. It includes text about industry year, training services, and a list of regional offices with phone numbers. The EITB logo is also present.

ENGINEERING CHANGE

| 1986 | PLACE | VENUE |
|----------|------------|--------------------|
| 17 April | London | Imperial College |
| 23 April | Manchester | Imperial College |
| 30 April | Cardiff | Cardiff College |
| 6 May | Leeds | Leeds University |
| 13 May | Warwick | Warwick University |
| 20 May | Warwick | Warwick University |
| 27 May | London | Imperial College |
| 3 June | Sheffield | Sheffield Hallam |

B/TEC

ENGINEERING CHANGE is the Business & Technician Education Council's main contribution to industry Year '86. Its overall theme is:

"BTEC at the interface with industry and education - identifying and meeting the needs of industry".

Through its ENGINEERING CHANGE conferences BTEC will bring together representatives from industry and colleges to identify new requirements for education and training. Employers will be encouraged to play a greater part in ensuring that college courses keep abreast of the new technologies, and to offer members of college staffs the opportunity to up date their industrial experience. It is vitally important that employers play their part; please contact the BTEC Public Relations Office to say which conference you would like to attend.

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ENGINEERING TRAINING/2

FOCUS

Time for interactive quality

Name two fields in which Britain can still claim a place in the world's first division: Television? Yes, certainly. And software design? Quite likely.

Both of these skills are now being focussed on the making of inter-active video for training purposes. The well-established native talent for conveying complex ideas in a clear but exciting way - so well demonstrated in a generation of science programmes - is being extended and enhanced by the flexible "programmability" of the video disc. Britain might not have invented the technology, but at least we can cash in on its applications.

One of the companies which has been set up to develop training through videodisc is the eponymous Videodisc Company, which brings together Michael Blakstad, former award-winning editor of *Tomorrow's World*, Hawkhead (a TV and video production company) and research staff of the design information research unit at Portsmouth Polytechnic.

According to Mike Harrison, executive producer for the Videodisc Company, the time has come when the novelty of inter-activity is wearing off and henceforward the medium will stand or fall by the calibre of the content.

Mr Harrison says: "A training package isn't necessarily good because it's delivered by inter-active video. It is the quality of the ideas it contains that really count."

What distinguishes The Videodisc Company from most of its rivals is that it has taken the flexibility of the videodisc to its logical conclusion by programming in a "spectrum" of learning styles.

Mr Harrison adds: "Research on how people learn has shown roughly four main styles. There's the activist, who wants to get into the material quickly and receive quick feedback, the theorist, who is logical and disciplined, the pragmatist, for whom practical techniques are most important, and the reflector, who wants plenty of information and to think carefully before doing anything."

In most training packages everybody has to go down the same track, with the result that the wrong style is being used for about three-quarters of the trainees. By taking advantage of the programmable flexibility of the videodisc, however, it is possible to diagnose an individual trainee's optimum learning style and present the material in that way.

Engineering training is expected to provide rich opportunities for the inter-active videodisc.

Mr Harrison says: "Interactive video has already been used extensively on the updating of skills among motor mechanics and it has a wide range of applications among maintenance staff generally. It will be like having a comprehensive manual which tells you exactly what to do and also incorporates full sound-effects and moving pictures."

Making training fit the job

It may be hard to swallow but perhaps one of the reasons training has been neglected in Britain is that a lot of it has not been good. Too often training courses are viewed as being remote from the real job.

A great contribution to this has been made in the last few years by the Testing Services unit at the City and Guilds of London Institute. Not, it should be made clear, that the unit is expert on training as such - like the rest of the City and Guilds of London Institute its professional skills lie in the setting of examinations and assessments.

But by providing a customized service to individual industrial and commercial clients, CGIL Testing Services has set standards of performance that relate specifically to the skills needed by crafts people and technicians in their jobs. The immediate result is that training becomes better targeted on what is needed in real life.

Testing Services starts from the simple questions, what do you need to know, what do you have to be able to do and to what standard in order to perform a task satisfactorily. Only once you have got clear and comprehensive answers to the questions can you start to devise tests that measure effectively the trainee's ability.

Perhaps surprisingly, these simple but fundamental questions have often been overlooked by trainers. Time after time, the task-needs analysis and evaluation of performance standards undertaken by Testing Services has revealed that traditional training methods are not preparing trainees for the jobs which they will do either in content, method or quality.

Hardy Jones, who heads the unit, says: "Our policy is to work very closely with clients in drawing up their tests. We're offering industry-led training and assessment because individual companies are the best experts on their requirements."

In effect, the tests and assessments laid down by the unit provide a kind of compass point for the trainers to aim for. So long as they are working towards the tasks and standards laid down by Testing Services, they can be confident they are covering the ground and teaching the skills to the standards needed by the job.

One of the biggest projects recently undertaken by Testing Services was on behalf of the Chemicals Industry Association, which has the overall responsibility for the training standards of people working in chemical plants.

A few years ago the association decided to shift its craft apprenticeship scheme for maintenance engineers away from traditional time-serving and towards a system based on recognized standards of performance. Not having the expertise to do this himself Bill McNichol, the CIA's training expert, turned to City and Guilds for help.

After extensive surveys involving most of the big petrochemical companies, Testing Services came up with a range of detailed objectives in the four key work areas: mechanical, fabrication, instruments and controls and electrical and electronics.

The powerful feature of these objectives was that working methods and standards could be measured in practice, with the additional benefit that the test could be taken when it was felt the trainee had reached the required standard.

The benefits of the Testing Services approach are enormous. Trainers know exactly what they are aiming for. All the training is specifically relevant to the job. There is no doubt or uncertainty about the standards which must be reached. The overall result is that effective training is seen by everyone as being the key to getting the job done properly.

Mr Jones is finding now that more and more clients across a wide span of industries are becoming interested in using his techniques. Companies as diverse as Ford, Woolworth, and Roneo Alcatel as well as organizations such as YTS Managing Agents and the Glass and Glazing Federation have already undertaken projects with Testing Services.

Mr Jones said: "We're offering a flexible, cost effective service which also enjoys a lot of credibility because of City and Guilds history. Our approach is firmly based on industry-led training and assessment."

"Of course, setting the right kind of tests does not by itself solve all your training problems but it provides an excellent foundation from which to start."

Computer trainee at City and Guilds of London Institute.

Council with an eye on education

Dr Kenneth Miller: Training must be broad-based to allow technicians to build up specialized skills

maintain professional, educational, and training standards. It is a watchdog for the professions - and its bark is now being loudly heard.

Dr Kenneth Miller, Director General of the Engineering Council and former engineering adviser to the main board of ICL, said: "I believe that until very recently there was great complacency about the seriousness of the decline of our engineering industry. Be-

cause of North Sea oil, we have been shielded from the full effects of falling market-share. There is now only a little time left for us to rebuild and recover."

Dr Miller is convinced that in the long term there has to be a fundamental restructuring of the engineering base of the country. There needs to be pro-industry rather than an anti-industry culture and more young people seeking and getting engineering qualifications.

Engineering training itself, says Dr Miller, must be broad-based to make it easier for graduates and technicians to build on specialized skills.

A serious problem for many engineering students in higher education is that their course are not sufficiently industrially-relevant. The engineering disciplines are seen more in terms of an academic exercise than as a preparation for a competitive business world.

Unfortunately it is hard to persuade some universities to move with the times; one of the Engineering Council's most innovative suggestions is that there should be more direct allocations of money to the universities, actually specifying what the money should be spent on. The Council considers that the less favourable treatment often given to the polytechnic engineering courses should end.

But changing the engineering base, persuading more women to enter engineering and shifting public attitudes and prejudices is going to be a long process. More immediate expedients are needed to get the industry through its present problems.

Certainly, the council has come up with a number of ideas for older students to help them reach the standard needed for a degree or Higher Diploma course, which have the merits of being a simple and pragmatic response to an urgent problem.

The other key factor for the survival of the industry is an extensive programme of continuous education and training. In no career area more than engineering does the basic professional knowledge outdate so quickly.

The council's developments are now taking place so rapidly that to remain competitive in world markets, industrial companies need engineers and technicians who are up to date and able to take a leading role in bringing about technological changes. To succeed in this, even greater emphasis must be placed on their continuing education and training.

Dr Miller is urging universities, polytechnics, and colleges of further education to get to grips with the problems of providing short, flexible, modular courses for industry.

He predicts that open learning will have an enormous role to play in this area.

He has no illusions about the difficulty of achieving these kinds of changes in British society. In the same way as there is a prevailing anti-industry culture Dr Miller detects that there is an anti-training attitude at the top of many of our major companies.

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FOCUS

ENGINEERING TRAINING/3

Open door to open training

There are not many fields in which Britain can claim a world lead in industrial training but, happily, open learning is one of them.

Open learning allows people to train at a time, place and pace convenient for them — and their employers. By using new-style learning media such as computer programmes, inter-active video and carefully-structured texts, open learning can be undertaken at the workplace, in an open learning "training centre" or even at home.

The trainee is freed of the need to attend classes or travel to tutorials at set times. And the training itself, nine times out of 10, is better than the traditional methods.

Open learning is developing fast in this country. It has been taken up on an experimental basis by most leading companies and has quickly won praise and enthusiastic participation.

Not only does it get over many of the logistical problems which have handicapped traditional training methods, it has shown that it can make a key contribution to up-dating skills and introducing people to new technology, to computers, and to management training.

Pioneering open learning in Britain has been the Open Tech Unit of the Manpower Services Commission. With a £46 million budget, it has set more than 100 "model" open-learning schemes and involved leading companies such as Trust House Forte, Austin Rover, ICI and Lucas.

In most cases that will also include some tutorial support. Though there are many practical differences between the "open tech" and the Open University, they share the belief that you cannot dispense completely with the human teacher.

Probably the clearest sign that open learning has reached take-off point is that the first big conference and exhibition on open learning, Spring Open, is being held at the Novotel Exhibition Centre at Hammersmith, west London, on April 29 and 30.



Co-operation: British student, Japanese instructor at the Matsushita technical centre

Secrets that put Japan in the Olympic class

It is now accepted that you cannot transplant Japanese methods wholesale into the social and cultural climate of the United Kingdom. But Japan can still teach us a lot, and that includes training.

Colin Leahy, managing director at Matsushita's Cardiff plant, which produces telephones, television sets and stereo systems, can point quickly to one idea which could produce quick results. "In Japan," he says, "graduate engineers spend the first few years of their career on the shop floor. Only in that way can they really understand how their designs will be built."

The rewards of such industrial training were apparent when Britain competed with 19 other top industrial nations in the International Skill Olympics in Osaka last year. Japan won either a gold or silver medal in each of the nine categories (Korea actually fared better). Britain failed to win one medal.

And as it happened, the competition was held in the local-and-overseas training school of the Matsushita company, which many Britons have attended to update and sharpen their technical skills.

How Britain puts the vim in CIM

All the signs are that 1986 is going to become the year of CIM. The acronym stands for computer integrated manufacturing but, unlike its cousins such as CAD, CAM, and CAE, CIM is being immediately distinguished by having a number of centres and institutes set up in its name.

A CIM institute has been launched at Cranfield Institute of Technology, with money from IBM, under the direction of Sir Henry Chilver and a centre is being opened soon at Kingston Polytechnic near London. And there are CIM developments at Warwick University (also funded by IBM).

The two Glasgow universities — Strathclyde and Glasgow — are also expected to take a leading role in CIM developments stimulated by the proximity of the IBM manufacturing plant at Gretnock.

CIM's importance however is not just marked by the growth of academic establishments specializing in its study.

The need for CIM expertise is also being emphasized with increasing frequency in job advertisements as well as being underlined by articles in magazines like the Design Council's Design Engineer. CIM is not just the technological flavour of the month. CIM is the future.

The flurry of excitement and anxiety caused by CIM represents, perhaps, the end of the age of innocence about

computers, robotics, and automation.

As Professor Wilfred Heginbotham (until recently director general of the Production Engineering Research Association) commented: "Robots will show up, often crucially, the inadequacies of production systems and their human architects".

Rather than computers solving companies' problems at a key-stroke, they have added to the confusion, especially when introduced in an uncoordinated way. But managers now know that if implemented correctly, information technology can bring them great benefits. But introduced in an ad-hoc, piecemeal and badly planned way, they simply lead to endless mismatches between irreconcilable systems.

In brief, computer integrated manufacturing ties together all these isolated "islands of automation" and brings them into a coherent unity. Production, warehousing, deliveries, orders, finance and even personnel can be woven together into an efficient coordinated system.

But of course doing this is not easy. It requires a level of expertise that not many managers possess. Already there is a great skills shortage, which is holding up the move towards making our manufacturing as efficient as our overseas' com-

petitors. If British industry is going to make the most of its investment in robots and computers it must develop managers who are well-versed in the CIM disciplines.

So far Kingston and Cranfield are furthest down the line of getting their operations going. At Cranfield they

The thrust of the centre will be to provide a service for industrial clients

will be offering a variety of short courses, supervising post-graduate research work sponsored by industrial clients, and also running formal MSc programmes.

Kingston's CIM Centre meanwhile is committed to a much more market-place approach, providing an all-round service of consultancy, research and development, training, conferences and information service. Though there will be some postgradu-

ate work, the thrust of the centre will be towards providing a service for industrial clients.

Rather than being an academic institution which does a bit of "industrial" work on the side it expects to be fully involved with its clients working alongside them often for years, as a partner in CIM.

Clearly the introduction of CIM is not going to be an overnight event. Professor Heginbotham has predicted that flexible, small-batch component-producing systems with just one shift in three manned by humans will be with us by 1995 but the first computer controlled and integrated, large-batch, total-manufacturing facilities will not be here until the end of the century.

Only by the year 2100 will unstaffed production facilities be widespread (which at least gives some time to prepare for the social consequences).

Whatever the difficulties, however, the commercial incentives to introduce CIM are going to be enormous.

And that is why the function of the new CIM initiatives will be so important.

There are thousands of electrical, electronic, mechanical and production engineers (not to mention a vast army of general managers) who need training in what CIM means and how to implement it successfully.

It requires a combination of skills (computing, engineering, and business) which perhaps does not come easily to British industry. But if this country is to stand any chance of retaining its place as a leading manufacturing nation, it must become involved in CIM as rapidly as possible. Sign up for your training now.

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28-30 April 1986, Novotel Exhibition Centre, London
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NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN TRAINING
30 September-2nd October 1986, Kensington Town Hall, London
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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS
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THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION'S WORLD CONGRESS
3-6 July 1989, Barbican Centre, London

Queensdale Exhibitions & Conferences, 137 Blenheim Crescent, London W11 2EQ. Tel 01-727 1929

Engineers - shaping up to tomorrow

Qualified engineers of tomorrow must be technically competent, market conscious, commercially adept, environmentally sensitive and responsive to human needs

With these words, The Engineering Council opens its booklet "Raising the Standard" which sets out the system through which it ensures that the standards of engineering education and training are relevant to today and tomorrow.

The nation needs more engineers. They must be well educated and trained. They must be able to communicate across disciplines and to non-engineers, too. And they must be prepared to continue training throughout life to keep up to date with advancing technology. In all these areas, The Engineering Council is taking the lead, fighting to help Britain make it.

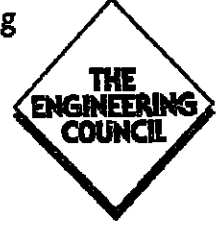
◆ Through Problem Solving for Primary Schools, Opening Windows on Engineering schemes in secondary schools and the Young Engineer for Britain competition, for example, children will learn of the excitement and challenge of engineering. A recent independent survey showed that some 75% of qualified engineers would recommend engineering as a career on account of its interest.

◆ The Council, having pressed the Government into providing more money for engineering places in higher education, ensures that the right standards are set and met by the accreditation of courses in universities, polytechnics and colleges.

◆ Working with and through the professional engineering institutions, it certifies the attainment of individuals seeking admission to the Council's Register of Chartered Engineers, Technician Engineers and Engineering Technicians.

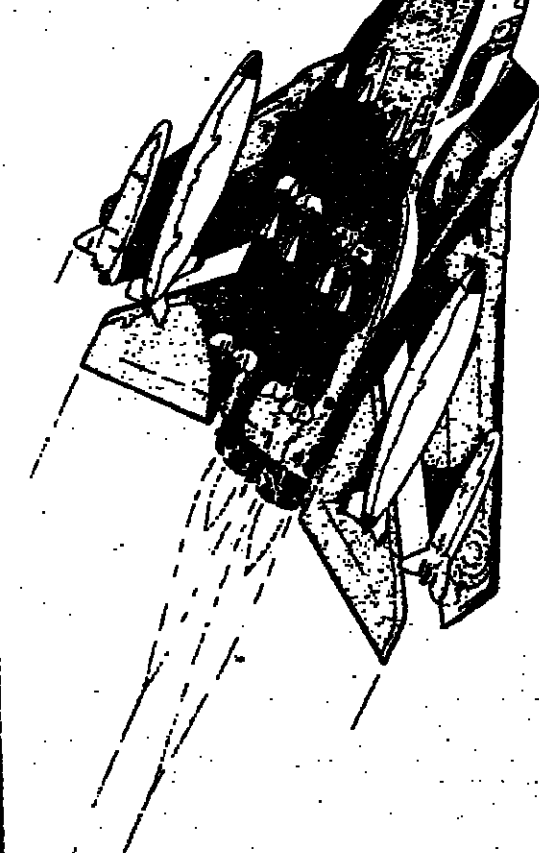
The Engineering Council with its Engineering Assembly of delegates elected by the 300,000 engineers on its Register and with 130 Industrial Affiliates — many of Britain's leading companies — and with a voice listened to by the nation's opinion formers and policy makers, is uniquely placed to ensure that there will be sufficient engineers of the right quality to meet the nation's future needs.

For more information and list of publications relating to engineering education and training, write to The Engineering Council, 10 Maltravers Street, LONDON WC2R 3ER.



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Weekly Dividend table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total.

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FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: No., Price, Change, % P/E.

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FINANCE AND LAND table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

FOODS table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

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THE TIMES Portfolio DAILY DIVIDEND £2,000 Claims required for +38 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272

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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

PROPERTY table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E.

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

WALL STREET SHUFFLE £89,500
Rare opportunity for a young secretary to work at a senior level for a dynamic MD of this top Wall Street Investment Bank. Far from being stuck behind a typewriter all day, you will get to know the clients, organise your boss's hectic itinerary and step in for him when he is away on business. The atmosphere is young and friendly but also pressurised so you should have a strong personality as well as rusty shorthand. 50 wpm typing and WP.

FINESSE £11,000
A top PR consultancy seeks a young secretary to an account team. If you enjoy constant client contact and have a first class phone manner, this is for you. Excellent benefits including a bonus scheme and free lunches. 80/50 Skills and previous word processing experience needed.

OUT & ABOUT £10,000
Don't be daunted, join this small friendly firm of WI surveyors as PA/Secretary to a dynamic partner. They offer excellent prospects as apart from providing excellent secretarial support, you'll also have the opportunity to leave the business and go out and about visiting clients with your boss. 90/50 Skills.

DESIGN £8,750
A major WI design company seeks a secretary/WP operator. If you enjoy a fast moving creative environment and an informal atmosphere, this is for you. They have a wonderful WP but will create an office and you'll be surrounded by graphic designers and artists. Some previous audit ability needed.

CAREER ROLE £11,000
Then join this very prestigious magazine as secretary/administrator to a very senior executive. This is a career position and extremely varied from staff recruitment to helping organise advertising campaigns. You should have a good senior level background and proven admin experience. 80/50 Skills needed.

YOUNG PR SEC £8,500
A top PR consultancy seeks a young secretary to an account team. If you enjoy constant client contact and have a first class phone manner, this is for you. Excellent benefits including a bonus scheme and free lunches. 80/50 Skills and previous word processing experience needed.

City 01-240 3551
West End 01-240 3531

Elizabeth Hunt
Recruitment Consultants

EXPANDING DYNAMIC INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER COMPANY
REQUIRES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/P.A. TO THE GROUP CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
SALARY £8,000 AAE

We need a numerate secretary to work for chief accountant and his team. Preferably experience working in accounts department. Knowledge of W.P. an advantage but will train. Pleasant offices in Knightsbridge.

Please send C.V. to:
Miss Undine Bannaker
ICA Europe Limited
Mercury House
195 Knightsbridge
LONDON SW7 1RG



Why don't you all go away.

In fact we will tempt you to do just that when you join our team of senior level temporary secretaries not only do you become a MacBlain Card holder but you also receive £250 as two weeks holiday pay, plus discounts on a wide range of worldwide travel, hotel bookings and package holidays.

Join our temporary team and have your 1985 holiday on us.
Call Victoria Martin on 01 439 0601.
3rd Floor Carrington House, 130 Rye Lane Street, London W1R 5FE (Entrance in Rye Lane Pl opposite Midland Bank)

MacBlain
Temporary Secretaries

THE INNER LONDON PROBATION SERVICE
The following opportunities are available for experienced secretarial staff with a desire to occupy key roles in the operation of the country's largest Probation Service:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, MARSHAM STREET, SW1
Salary: £8,532 p.a. incl. rising to £9,012 (Currently under review)

An experienced secretary with good shorthand skills is required to fill this responsible and rewarding position. The post will suit well motivated applicants with self-assurance and a sense of humour, who can offer a sound educational background, administrative flair and secretarial skills, with the ambition and ability to sustain a supportive role within Management. Good communicative and organising skills essential. (Ref. 2/LONG/PA).

SUPERVISING SECRETARY - FREDERICK STREET, WC1
Salary: £8,532 p.a. incl. rising to £9,012 (Currently under review).

This is a management role requiring an experienced secretary to work in a Probation Office at the above location. Duties include the supervision of staff, maintaining the smooth running of the office and providing good secretarial support to the Senior Officer. Good shorthand speeds coupled with the ability to organise and cope under pressure are essential. (Ref. 1/FRED/SUP).

SENIOR SHORTHAND SECRETARY, SOUTHWARK CROWN COURT, SE1
Salary: £7,716 p.a. incl. (at 21+) rising to £8,124 (Currently under review).

This is a very responsible post in a CROWN COURT setting, which requires someone with tact, the ability to work under pressure and a flexible approach. This is a supervisory role and the successful candidate would need to be mature and have skills of 100/45 wpm. (Ref. 4/SCC/SEN).

SENIOR SHORTHAND SECRETARY, ARLINGTON ROAD, NW1
Salary: £7,716 p.a. incl. (at 21+) rising to £8,124 (Currently under review).

Based in Probation Office at the above location, this post requires somebody with a good secretarial background and speeds of 100/45 wpm. This is a supervisory role within an extremely busy office. A calm and flexible approach coupled with good communicative and organisational skills essential. A hectic environment suitable for the 'unflappable'. (Ref. 3/CAM/SEN).

Salary rises by annual increments and is also reviewed on the 1st July of each year in conjunction with 'Cost of Living'. 21 Days leave plus 3 1/2 extra statutory days and a 30 minute lunch break which entitles staff to one day off per calendar month. We also offer Interest Free Season Ticket Loan and Good Conditions of Service.

For further information and application form please telephone Personnel Dept. on 222-5656 ext 293 quoting the relevant reference number.

ILPS IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

Secretary £89,500
If you are a capable secretary (audio/copy) with excellent skills, a good telephone manner and a mature, positive attitude to work, you might be wondering what your next job move should be.

You're looking for responsibility and lots of variety in an atmosphere which is young and progressive. You want to use your skills, but also have the chance to develop in other directions as part of a team. And, lets face it, you're looking for a really successful company who will reward you with a competitive salary, job security and first class benefits.

We're Allied Dunbar, the newest success story in Financial Management, and you sound exactly the person we need to join the team at our branch in W1.

If you would like to apply, telephone me, Theresa Green, on 01 629 8535

ALLIED DUNBAR
THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

P.R. Covent Garden £11,000
It is the intention of this charming and flamboyant PR firm to develop the role of its secretary to that of his assistant including actual 'hands on' PR work that he will delegate. This is a superb opportunity for an ambitious level headed secretary who is looking to progress to the next step.
Age: 24-29 Skills: 100/60.

Designers' Designer £9,000
Fantastic opportunity to work as PA for the new and charming Marketing Director of this top Design Firm. Research, setting up systems, lots of direct client contact and administration are 50% of the job. Excellent typing and presentation essential.
Age: 23-32.

Fashion - West End £8,500
You'll need to be one step ahead and ready to act as an assistant to the warm and personable Director of Buying for this large well known fashion house. You'll deal with meetings, travel arrangements, clients and all the general business excitement that is part of the world of fashion.
Age: 20-25 Skills: 100/60.

HAZELL STATION
8 Golden Square, London W1
Tel: 01-439 6021

CAREER ORIENTATED SECRETARY
NEW BOND STREET TO £9,500
We are a leading firm of recruitment consultants seeking an experienced and enthusiastic secretary.

You will be working in an informal, young and friendly environment and will therefore need to be self-motivated and possess a certain amount of self-discipline.

As this is a people orientated business we are looking for someone with excellent communication skills, together with an administrative flair and polished telephone manner.

Ideally in your mid 20s and educated to 'A' level standard, you will have fast and accurate typing skills.

Please write with CV to:
Sue Selton
Lloyd Chapman Associates
150 New Bond Street,
London W1Y 0NR
Telephone: 01 408 1670

Rank Video Services
PA SECRETARY to £10,000
The extremely busy MD of Europe's leading video duplication company recently relocated to a high tech facility (nearest tube: South Ealing) seeks a lively PA with skills 100/60. Bar to organise, bags of initiative, experience at senior level (aged 22+) and above all, a sense of humour. He is keen to involve his PA in all aspects and is fun and challenging to work for.

If you feel that you could meet this challenge please enclose a full CV and letter to: Miss G Fry, Phoenix Park, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9PL.

FOODRA
PA/SECRETARY Up to £9,000
Secured for our Coventry Secretary as from early April the present incumbent is on maternity leave. However, although the post can only be temporary initially, there is a possibility of conversion to a permanent post later.

Appt from relevant experience, we are seeking someone with the attitude and drive to handle generally a number of administrative tasks on behalf of the Company Secretary & Supervision Scheme, manages of senior management and other relevant matters etc.

Please write with CV to:
ALASTAIR REBEY, LEATHERHEAD FOOD SA, BARNARDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY KT24 7TJ

INTERNATIONAL LAW
Secretary/PA urgently required by Senior Partner of smallish but growing City law firm. An intelligent organiser with excellent skills (min 70 wpm typing) can command a top salary.

Please ring Amanda Warren
01-606 0261
(No agencies)

CAROLINE KING
FRAGRANCE/MARKETING £9,000
This exclusive top people's store needs a bright self-motivated young secretary to join their two marketing managers. An eye for detail is necessary as you will be involved in marketing research. Excellent benefits and staff discounts. 55 wpm Typing. Age 22+.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY £8,500
Are you nervous? If so you will enjoy working the UK branches of this well known company to provide operational support. Good skills (100/50) essential as is maturity and a calm, adaptable personality. All hotel and travelling expenses paid. Age 22+.

please telephone: 01-499 8070
46 Old Bond Street London W.1.
CAROLINE KING SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

GOOD OFFICE SKILLS AND LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT JOB?

Tick your requirements:

Extra responsibility Challenge
Meeting people Management within 2 years
Good salary package Job satisfaction

We are looking for a bright, personable individual with good communication skills who can help us maintain our lead in the temporary help industry.

If all of the above are important to you, then you will be interested in our Supervisor vacancy. The job entails evaluating and screening applicants, matching them to suitable assignments, speaking to customers on the telephone, and taking and filling their orders.

We will offer an excellent salary package in return for hard work and commitment, and our thorough ongoing training programme will prepare you for management, should this be your ambition.

In the first instance, call Jackie Barnett on 629 0511 for an application form, or send your CV to Kelly Girl, 87/91 New Bond Street, London, W1.

Kelly Girl
TEMPORARY HELP

La Creme
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Recruitment PA To £11,000PA
A young & highly respected Recruitment Manager within this leading, international firm of Management Consultants requires a right hand person to assist him with his ever-increasing workload. This is a genuine opportunity to use your secretarial, administrative and WP skills to the full. Aged ideally mid twenties with 'A' level standard of education you will have efficient shorthand and typing skills. Please contact Rosalie Prescott.
01-491 1868

CHRISTINE WATSON LTD
RECEPTION £8,000 + BONUS
Leading recruitment agency seeking a smart, well spoken person with excellent presentation skills to greet clients in their busy reception area.

ENTREPRENEURIAL £23,500 + PERKS
A new business opportunity, possessing all the social graces, age 21+ with good skills, then a superb earning potential awaits you as a P/Sec. This int. co. is involved in advertising, etc. Personality and flexibility in attitude all important. Genuine long term opportunity.
01-935 8235

FASHION RECRUITMENT SECRETARY W1 to £10,500
We are a well established specialist recruitment agency dealing with many of the key executives in the fast moving world of fashion. Expansion has created the need for an additional senior secretary with good shorthand and typing speeds. An excellent career opportunity with an executive consultancy team and provide all necessary administrative support.

Age 25+ you will preferably have had some previous agency or fashion experience. Key contacts: Call Michael Seaton, Managing Consultant, Executive Division on: 01-439 0631.

MENSWEAR & WOMENSWEAR AGENCY 01-439 6081

CITY SECRETARIES
EXCLUSIVE APPOINTMENTS
ATTENTION BANKING SECRETARY!

c £11,000 EC2
Director level. Shorthand/Wang exp. Aged 23-35. All banking perks inc sub. mort. Tel Annie 283 5501

c £12,000 EC2
Sec/PA Director level. Will cross train - on WP. Must have banking exp. Usual banking benefits. Tel: Shirley 929 2254

THREE ITALIAN SPEAKING SECRETARY/PAS
required (English mother tongue standard) for:

- CHAIRMAN
- ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN
- FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

of large International Company. Ability to work at top management level essential. Offices based at Knightsbridge but company will be setting up new premises West of London in six months, therefore successful candidates will be required to start off new offices.

Age 25+. Salary £11,000 plus.
5 weeks holiday.
Please telephone
Mrs Mirella Welles on:
01-225 1644.

TEMPTED TO TEMP?
£6.20 p.h.

If you are a first class senior-level temporary secretary with speeds of 100/60, 2 years' Director level secretarial experience in central London and possess proficient Word-Processing skills, we think you will be tempted by what we can offer you.

We are a highly professional agency and our temporary team has established a reputation which reflects its excellent standards. If you join our team, not only will you work for an interesting variety of clients, but you will also receive the best rates in London. Our skilled temps are all paid the same rate. We can, in addition to finding you temporary assignments and paying you temporary rates, offer you the opportunity of temping out on a permanent job.

If you find temping hard to resist, please telephone for an appointment or a fact-sheet:
01-434 4512 (West End) 01-588 3535 (City)

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Management Consultancy to £9,500
If you thrive on being part of a team and would enjoy the fast-moving environment of a major international company, then do talk to us about the impressive number of top management consultancies with whom we are currently working. Skills: 100/50 (and audio in some instances).

Publishing £9,000 - £10,000
We are currently handling several senior secretarial/PA positions at director-level in major publishing houses - both books and magazines. All these positions require excellent shorthand and typing skills - and some experience gained in the publishing industry would be useful. Age: 25+.

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 PRINCES STREET, W.1. 01-629 7262

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS
7 PRINCES STREET, W.1. 01-629 7262

MAKE THE RIGHT MOVE WITH JULIA GRAY.
Let Julia Gray cultivate your career. We will endeavour to find you a position that will reflect your aspirations and skills. We pride ourselves in providing a first class service to both clients and applicants, alike and thus maintain our professional reputation within the business community. Contact Julia Gray immediately to arrange an appointment. All enquiries will be treated in strictest confidence.

juliaGray
APPOINTMENTS
Covent Garden's smartest secretarial people.
37a James Street WC2 - 01-240 9971

SUPERSECRETARIES NEEDED
We are a bright newly started financial services group, with all new staff. We have very strong financial backing and need one more senior secretary and one junior secretary - both new posts to join our committed and innovative team. Although not essential, the candidates for the senior post will be at an advantage if they can speak Gujarati and Hindi.

A good telephone voice and manner are needed for the junior post.

Salaries are negotiable for the right applicants, who should mail their CV's together with details of current salary package to:

TAB-Creditcorp
69-70 Market Lane
London EC3R 7HS

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Tasteful Temping...
No hassles. No let-downs. Just plain, simple, high grade temping.

A tasteful package of top jobs, elite rates and thoroughly professional service.

If you have sound skills and experience, you should be talking to 'The Work Shop'.

Telephone Sue Cooke on 01-409 1232.
Recruitment Consultants

SEARCHING FOR SUCCESS £12,500
Dynamic Chief Executive of the highly successful company which last year up 5 years ago needs an exceptional personal assistant. Excellent secretarial skills (100/60), good education, personal and sound commercial experience essential. Age 25-35. Nice offices in WC2. Please ring.

494 4512
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants
29 Regent Street, W1

FAST GROWING AD AGENCY
COVENT GARDEN
MEDIA SEC SALARY £8,250
Required for hectic group. Use your secretarial skills and sense of fun essential. Send recent photo and C.V. to:
Laura Harris 41-44 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5AR.

TELEPHONIST - SALARY £7,500
In a busy environment, all we require is a calm, efficient sounding person to look after the Merlin Switchboard.

Please send recent photo and C.V. to:
Diana Kelly,
41-44 Great Queen Street,
London WC2B 5AR.

POSITIVELY NO AGENCIES.

ADVERTISING/CITY £10,000
A very busy job meeting deadlines, delegating work and fitting in to a young team. You will meet lots of new people through your job and work extremely hard. 50% secretarial, 50% liaising with the media in the City. 90/80. Age 19-23.

FASHION P.R. £9,000
We are looking for an excellent second jobber aged 22+ to work in the press department of this very well known fashion company. You will have your own junior secretary and deal with journalists. Lots of contact with magazines. 60% secretarial. 100/60.

TM International Ltd
Recruitment
50 Hans Crescent SW1
01-240 9933
01-240 9931

Individual career advice for secretaries and personal assistants

EXHIBITION ORGANISING
Exhibition organising company are seeking a young (19+), competent and outgoing secretary with excellent typing/shorthand to work as part of a small friendly team organising major international trade fairs. Enthusiasm and good presentation essential. WP experience an advantage. Salary £7,500.

Please reply with CV to:
Natascha Snow
Brintex Limited
178-202 Great Portland St.
London W1N 6NH

CITY OPPORTUNITY £10-12,000
You are an embryo office manager with WP/Computing skills who will start off as PA to the MD of a fast-moving City brokers. You will take over the running of the premises, the personnel function & company secretarial responsibilities. Age: 25-30ish.

AT YOUR LEISURE £10,500
You could develop the research/admin side as PA/secretary to the new Projects Controller of a young high profile leisure group in W11. You have 80+ shorthand and computing expertise and an accountancy/tax/legal or market research background. Age 25-35.

TELEVISION £10,000+
PA/Secretary, 20's, with good admin skills and 90+ shorthand for Head of Market Research. Young, friendly and sociable environment in W1.

CITY START-UP £11,000+
You will provide all the administrative and secretarial back-up initially to the Head of a new securities company opening shortly. Initiative + normal shorthand/typing + WP skills; Age to 33.

City 377 8600 West End 439 7001

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

SECRETARY £8,500 London EC1
Secretary for the General Manager - Operations, of a major catering organisation. Good standard of typing, with the ability to undertake simple bookkeeping and office management. Whilst shorthand is not essential, knowledge of word processing and switchboard operation is desirable. Applicants should be well spoken with a pleasant telephone manner, and have a flexible approach to work. Preferred aged 30-40.

Contact Ross Ibbeson, on 01-833 2231, quoting ref VAC21.

OFFICE MANAGER £9,000
An up and coming marketing Co. in Wimbledon is looking for an enthusiastic and all round ability to set up their new offices. Age 25-40 years. Shorthand not essential but you will need some audio and editing a little book keeping and client control. Benefits include free parking and BUPA.

01-589 8807
JOYCE GUINNESS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
21 Brighthelm Avenue, Knightsbridge, SW5

CHAIRMAN'S PA £13,000
Are you a top-flight Exec. Sec/PA urgently in need of a challenge? Prospectus PA Co seeks PA with good SH typing skills to assist the Chairman. Fabulous opportunity for self-motivated person with a sense of urgency to run the show in this fast pace business.

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

abatt **abatt** **abatt** **abatt** **abatt**

MARKETING £10,000
Have you at least one year's experience in advertising or marketing? Postgraduate degree? Graduate Co seeks 2nd class Sec: PA with 80-60 and WP exp. Ability to organise and work on your own initiative essential. Excellent perks and benefits.

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

HOTELS £9,000 p/age
Top class Hotel group seeks Sec: PA to the Director of Admin. Good SH typ speed required plus considerable organisational ability. Very varied position with involvement and lots of scope for advancement. (Ref. Const.)

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

TV STAR £9,000+
Superb opportunity for a bright Sec: PA to join the lively fast pace company of this television company. Lots of client contact, organisation and administration. Total involvement. Great career prospects and benefits.

CITY: 01-481 2345
WEST END: 01-938 2188

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 WEEKS holiday pay per year PLUS...

Bank Holiday pay, free word processor training, sick pay scheme and an excellent

choice of interesting assignments.

Open to all qualified Temporaries.

BROOK STREET

Secretary

Personnel Department Salary from £9,000-£10,000

Reuters, the world news and information organisation has a vacancy for an experienced secretary to work for one of its industrial relations managers.

Applicants must have excellent shorthand/typing skills and experience of a word processor, be capable of carrying out own administrative tasks some of which will involve using computer based equipment. Tact and discretion are essential as is the ability to liaise with senior management and union officials.

Benefits include six weeks holiday, BUPA membership, an interest-free season ticket loan and a subsidised restaurant.

Please telephone Miss Angela Dean on 01-250 1122 (ext 7906) in the first instance.

REUTERS LIMITED,
85 Fleet Street,
London EC4P 4AJ.

This position is open to men and women.

SECRETARY TO PRESS RELATIONS MANAGER £8,500

We are currently looking to recruit a young, bright, highly presentable secretary with an outgoing personality, confident telephone manner and good shorthand/typing. An ability to work well under heavy pressure and to tight deadlines is a must. The position is based within our prestigious London Office just off the Strand.

In return for your skills and commitment we are offering an exciting working environment with exceptional benefits including 5 weeks holiday. Write enclosing CV, or telephone for an application form:

Jill A. Kelly
Personnel and Administration Executive
Scottish Television plc
7 Adelaide Street
London
WC2N 4LZ
01-836 1500

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Director's Secretary

First Among Equals £13,000

A major holding company is large in balance sheet terms and small, select and elite in terms of its head office staff.

The Managing Director needs a PA/Secretary who will organise him as well as accepting plenty of delegation. In addition you will be in charge of the internal administration and personal requirements of the office. You will have the peace of mind to entertain business contacts, along with the down-to-earth commonsense to be able to act as peer group leader of the other secretaries. The ideal candidate for this post will have natural presence and authority combined with a sound senior PA/secretarial track record, possibly gained in a financially orientated environment. Speeds of 100/60 are essential. Starting salary is £13,000.

Please telephone 01-437 1564

MacBlain
NASH

& Associates Ltd
01-437 1564
Recruitment Consultants: 130 Regent Street,
London W1R 5FE

UNIQUE MARKETING c.£11,500

A world-renowned City institution needs a senior secretary/PA (90/60) for its Marketing Director. Working in bright and spacious surroundings you'll organize your boss's busy day, both in the UK and abroad, in a job that will give you total involvement in the marketing of an exciting product.

Your sound professional qualities will be thoroughly appreciated in this job with a difference. Age 25-35

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PERSONNEL WITH FRENCH £9,000-£9,500

Your French is a vital requirement in the job for correspondence, correspondence and telephone work. The Personnel Director offers a good deal and really relies on the secretary to use her initiative and judgement. You must have high standards of presentation and accuracy. Must be French, at 80+, audio and good typing. Age 25-35. West End. Please send CV to:

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Cronk Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

MINDER! WHAT IS YOUR WORTH?

We need a capable self-starter to back up our busy and successful team in the fast moving People Business. You must be flexible, adaptable and have extremely competent secretarial skills. The hours will be long but the atmosphere buzzes and so do we! Aged up to 27.

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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
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MOVE INTO PROPERTY EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

We are a firm of international Surveyors and are seeking an experienced shorthand secretary to work for a senior partner.

You will be required to carry out all secretarial duties including client liaison, organising meetings, co-ordinating travel arrangements, etc. Shorthand will be used most of the time but there will be an occasional requirement for audio typing. You should have worked in a secretarial capacity at a senior level and have excellent skills (120/60). You should also be able to work on your own initiative and be able to liaise and communicate with people at all levels.

An excellent salary is offered plus discretionary bonus, LMS, STL, 4 weeks' holiday and non-contributory personal insurances.

Please apply in writing with full career details to: Pat Donnelly, Personnel Office,
Healey & Baker, 28 St George Street,
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COVENT GARDEN £18,900 Audio

The head of this large property company is looking for a mature Secretary/PA to assist him. The ideal candidate will be well presented and enjoy working in a friendly and informal atmosphere. You will be responsible for organising his business trips abroad and holding the fort in his absence. Aged 30-45. Speeds 70 typing.

COBOLD AND DAVIS
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PARTY ORGANISERS W8

A young secretary is needed to join this small firm of party consultants. The ideal candidate will be well spoken and able to deal with VIP clients. Typing 60 plus. Salary to £8,000.

COLLEGE LEAVERS c.£7,000
We have vacancies for well educated and bright college leavers in advertising, PR, property and banking. Speeds 90/50.

COBOLD AND DAVIS
RECRUITMENT LTD.
35 Bruton Place W1. 01-483 7708.

ADVERTISING
£9,500

A Head Office area is available in the City of London. The ideal candidate will be a mature, well-presented woman with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary £9,500 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

01-499 8568
01-499 8569
PA TO CHIEF
PRESS OFFICER
£8,500-£9,000

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IN BETWEEN JOBS
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The Conversation Bureau

THE KINGSWAY PROMISE

Are you in a rut? Perhaps feeling unfulfilled in your present position? Maybe looking for a career change or indeed finding yourself being placed in unsuitable temporary assignments. We would like to recruit people with any related office experience. Whether you are an executive secretary, a typewriter, copy typist or word processing operator we would like to hear from you and discuss your next move.

In return, we can offer you a variety of temporary assignments, long or short term, excellent rates of pay with regular reviews, plus writing time! Opportunities for free WP course training and a listening ear if you are seeking advice.

KINGSWAY
Temporary Staff Consultants

1 Kingsway, London WC2B 6EX Tel: 01 836 9272
Duke Street House (Opposite Selfridges),
415/417 Oxford Street, London W1R 1FH Tel: 01 629 9083

EBC AMRO

Floating Secretary - 6 month contract

City Merchant Banking c.£12,000 p.a.

EBC Amro Bank Limited, the international merchant banking arm of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, requires a well-educated, smartly presented secretary with excellent skills (120/60 wpm) to act as a floating secretary. The successful applicant will work for various departments under the Personnel department's direction in pleasant offices located near Liverpool Street Station. The work is extremely varied and requires an adaptable, competent individual who has the confidence and ability to cope at senior levels.

The initial contract will be for a six month period starting mid April 1986 when full training will be given on the Bank's word processing equipment.

Please apply in writing enclosing a brief c.v. to: Sarah Scott, Personnel Officer, EBC Amro Bank Ltd., 10 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4HS.

EBC AMRO

EBC Amro Bank Limited

**SENIOR SECRETARY/P.A.
GERMANY**

MEZ, an associate Company of JAEGER, is recruiting a Secretary/P.A. to the Managing Director at the Headquarters in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

The position is permanent, demands fluent German and English, together with sound secretarial skills and experience at a senior level. German nationality is preferred but not regarded as an essential requirement. An excellent salary will be negotiated, and other applicable terms and conditions are best-terms.

Written applications, giving full personal, career and academic details, should be addressed to:

Senior Personnel Officer
JAEGER HOUSE
57 Broadwick Street
London, W1V 1TU

**THE WORK SHOP
Highly Dynamic**

Fast-moving PA. Sec sought by newly-arrived, high flying director of international film & TV company.

His task is to act up a key new division. You will thus initiate and oversee the departmental set-up and play an executive role in his absence abroad.

Young, dynamic environment. Benefits include free video library, private screenings, cinema tickets etc. Skills 90-100. Age 24+. Salary £10,000. Call 01-491 1232.

Recruitment Consultants

SENIOR SECRETARY

Required for Operations Director in small, friendly Head Office of Catering Organisation located 2 minutes walk from Wimbledon Park tube station.

Good shorthand/speedwriting and typing speeds are essential. Preferably, applicant to have had some senior secretarial experience.

We offer an attractive salary and good working conditions. Please apply to:

Mrs Rosemary Walsh,
Personnel and Training Officer,
Stuart Cabellu Catering Ltd.,
162/164 Arthur Road,
Wimbledon Park,
London SW19 8AH
Tel: 01-946 7681

ROUND AND ABOUT

ASCOT: GERMAN speaking Secretary to Director of Marketing. Requires good skills (English Shorthand etc.) and offers opportunity for quite a bit of independent administrative work. Salary in the region of £8,500.

ASHFORD (MIDD): FRENCH AND GERMAN speaking PA Secretary (£25+) with good commercial background, ideally in Sales Administration. Languages used on phone and via telex. Shorthand unnecessary. Salary £9,000 - £10,000.

MAYFAIR: FRENCH and ITALIAN speaking PA/Secretary to work in an unusual and cosmopolitan setting - a friendly somewhat hectic trading organisation offering varied work and plenty of scope for languages. Salary £9,500 negotiable.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
Recruitment Consultants
22 Charing Road, London WC2 0HR.
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Natural Leader
£10,000

This is a high grade opportunity within a substantial (and reputed) UK plc. As Admin Secretary you will lead a small team of WP secretaries, co-ordinating workflow, delegating duties and generally motivating the highest standards of performance. Working closely with the Group Controller you will also be involved in meetings, preparation of board reports etc. Initiative and discretion are essential. Sound experience, strength in WP and good keyboard skills are requested. Age 23-30. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

Gordon Yates Ltd.
35 Old Bond Street, London W1
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**THE RTZ
TEMPS**
THE BEST YOU CAN GET NOW

Wang/IBM display
writer/decimate secs with shorthand
(100wpm)/audio.
Earn £240pw

Audio Secs with Olivetti ET225 Electronic typewriter experience.
Earn £200pw

Immediate bookings available
Enjoy the more personal approach to temporary work.

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La Creme
SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT

See Banking from the top
S/H Secretary
£10,000-
£13,000

Our client, a very successful international bank, is brief as flexible in its brief as you should be as your secretary. The essential requirements are secretarial skills of minimum 100/65, personal presentation consistent with executive secretarial status and a comprehensive grasp of the secretarial role at Board level. Age 25-30, you must be organising the general manager and will therefore be party to all aspects of corporate policy and future development.

For further information please contact Gillian Wood, or Ian Wood, at:

01-491 1888

DRAKE PERSONNEL

MONEY BROKERS PA £10,000 +

As you self-identify? Enjoy working on your own then join the Money Brokers. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

01-491 1888

DRAKE PERSONNEL

NEGOTIATE IN PROPERTY c.£9,000

Looking for a position with a difference? This is a highly challenging role in a dynamic and fast-moving property company. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary c.£9,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

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DRAKE PERSONNEL

CITY PA £10,000 + BONUS

The new City office of an established international Securities company is seeking a PA to the Managing Director. The ideal candidate will be a mature, well-presented woman with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary £10,000 per annum plus bonus. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

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DRAKE PERSONNEL

PA TO AN HONORABLE G.C. £10,000

Independent group handling agencies in commerce at a very senior level seek a top quality PA with excellent shorthand and typing skills. The ideal candidate will be a mature, well-presented woman with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

01-491 1888

Super Secretaries

SECRETARY/PA needed by PR agency starting out in London. Must be bright, energetic, well-presented and able to handle a high volume of correspondence. Salary £8,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

ART PUBLISHERS to £7,000. An exciting opportunity for a mature, well-presented woman with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. She will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office and will be required to handle a high volume of correspondence. She should have excellent shorthand and typing skills and be able to work independently. Salary £7,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to: The Personnel Department, 100 Regent Street, London W1B 4AL. Tel: 01-477 1234.

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Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1
8.00 Ceefax AM
8.50 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood...

TV-AM
6.50 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen...

CHOICE
Grades with O-levels, he calls them as useful as a scratch on the film negative...

BBC 2
6.55 Open University: Database - Information Systems...

Peter Davalle
minor, Op 3 No 11; Concerto in G major, RV 101; Sonata in D minor, Op 1 No 12...

Radio 4
On long wave. For VHF variations, see end of Radio 4.

Radio 2
On medium wave. For VHF variations, see end of Radio 2.

Radio 3
On medium wave. For VHF variations, see end of Radio 3.

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET
CELESTINE S 834 3161 CC 240
English National Opera...

THE DRAGON'S TAIL
A New Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

STARLIGHT EXPRESS
A Musical
Directed by Andrew Lloyd Webber...

THE MUSICAL
A Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
A Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
A Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

THE MUSICAL
A Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

THE MUSICAL
A Musical
Directed by Peter Gill...

Race to free Beirut hostages

From Our Correspondent Beirut

In a race against time, Mr Razah Raad, the French doctor turned politician who is trying to secure the release of the French hostages held by an extremist Shia Muslim group in Beirut, yesterday made a new attempt to contact the kidnappers and resume negotiations.

The move came after the group, the mysterious Islamic Jihad organization, produced photographs to "prove" it had killed Michel Seurat, one of the eight Frenchmen held.

In a parallel effort, but by far more symbolic than realistic, M Serge Boidevaix, the Deputy Secretary-General of the French Foreign Ministry, met President Gemayel, the country's Christian head of state, to ask him for help.

Mr Raad, a Lebanese-born heart specialist who is running in the French elections for the National Assembly on a Gaullist ticket next Sunday, appears to have more chance of success, if there is any to be had. This is his third trip to Lebanon and the kidnappers have specifically requested his presence.

Mr Raad dropped from sight early yesterday morning after leaving the seaside Summerland Hotel in west Beirut, apparently to make arrangements to meet the kidnappers. He made no comment as he left the hotel and his whereabouts were still secret by nightfall. Earlier, however, he said that he wanted to accomplish his mission and return to France in time for the election.

He arrived in Beirut late on Monday night, after the Islamic Jihad produced three black-and-white photographs purporting to show M Seurat's body and his coffin.

In a statement delivered to a news agency in Beirut, the group said the photographs were intended to document a claim made last Wednesday that M Seurat, aged 37, had been killed after nearly a year of captivity.

France closes ranks, page 7



The Queen meeting the troupe who performed the "Floral Dance" from the film Fantasia in Adelaide yesterday.

GCSE exam will go ahead as planned

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The new GCSE examination for pupils aged 16 will go ahead, in spite of objections from teachers' organizations and examination boards, Mr Christopher Patten, Minister of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

"There can be no going back and no hanging back," he said at Chester, in a speech which set out the objectives of the new examination starting in 1988. There was no question of quality being sacrificed.

The present examination system had served to certify poor performance in the middle and lower grades, Mr Patten said. The GCSE, which merges O level and the Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE), would show achievement in positive ways because it would not measure children against one another but against absolute standards.

The size of the Government's teaching training programme for the new exam was unprecedented, but he hinted that ministers were prepared to consider sympathetically requests for more financial help.

All GCSE syllabuses would be ready by May, the target date, and training courses for teachers would run through the spring and summer terms. Around £10 million had been allocated for the introduction of the examination, including £6 million for supply cover for teachers in the present training phase, and a further £2 million for supply cover in the third phase.

Stretched Army drops Aldershot tattoo

By Alan Hamilton

The Army's traditional summer display and tattoo at Aldershot, Hampshire, which in the past has drawn crowds of up to 300,000, has been cancelled this year and may have to be abandoned.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that plans for this year's display had been dropped because of other unavoidable commitments. Manpower pressures, caused by worldwide operational and training commitments were overstretching all Army units.

Together with the cost of mounting the display, the decision had been taken to cancel what was a desirable but unessential part of the Army's programme. Aldershot tattoo, and its accompanying large-scale static display, has been held annually since 1963 and biennially since 1978 at the Rushmore Arena. Running for three days in June, it utilizes 3,000 men drawn from most of the main Army units.

The ministry said that since 1984, when the display was last held, the Army has had to commit an extra 600-strong battalion to Northern Ireland and is fully stretched in servicing the Falklands and Rhine garrisons. Since the 1981 defence review, the total number of army personnel has fallen from 142,000 to 137,000.

The Army equipment exhibition, a shop window for British military hardware which normally takes place alongside the public display, will be held as usual.

Helicopter annoys the Duke

Adelaide - The royal tour of Australia was disrupted by an airborne invasion of helicopters and mosquitoes yesterday as the Duke of Edinburgh went for a walk on a wildlife trail (Stephen Taylor writes).

The presence of a helicopter overhead, which belonged to a commercial television station, clearly annoyed the Duke as he set off on a walk through a mangrove swamp. He pointed at it, gesturing for it to move.

After that the Duke, who removed his jacket and changed into sensible shoes, appeared happier. He emerged smiling from the walk although those who had followed the swamp trail had been bitten by mosquitoes.

Letter from Paris Jovial defender of tradition

"He's the future President of France, you know", one of the taxi-drivers at the Radio-Cab Cooperative in Lyons confided with mixed awe and pride as he watched M Raymond Barre, once the most disliked Prime Minister under the Fifth Republic and now the most popular political leader in France, chat with fellow taxi-drivers over a glass of pastis.

"He doesn't say any old thing, like the others", he went on. "He weighs his words. He tells the truth. He's the first economist in France, and he's very strong on the international front. They respect him abroad. Chirac's good, but Barre is better. He's independent. He's above the political parties, so he can say what he likes."

M Raymond Barre, who has always declined to join any political party, though he sits with the centre-right Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF), is the leading figure in the National Assembly, called the Union des Républicains Libéraux et Sociaux, for the parliamentary elections in the Rhône, where he is in direct competition with the Gaullist RPR party.

Despite the recent alliance between the two main opposition parties, separate lists are being fielded in a third of the 105 départements. While united lists are viewed with greater favour, it is accepted that separate lists may sometimes help the two parties to win more votes. But in M Barre's case, it is not appreciated.

He has already provoked the fury of the leadership of both the UDF and the RPR by his outspoken and damaging attacks on what he has described as "a form of microcosmic totalitarianism, that is to say a union where everyone has to march in step", and by his outright refusal to contemplate the possibility of a right-wing Government governing effectively under President Mitterrand.

He is seen as a divider of the right, a man in pursuit of his own selfish ambitions. An

anonymous pamphlet, published last month by suspended right-wing radicals within the RPR party, attacked M Barre for being "guided entirely by his own personal interests. He has only one objective: to conquer the presidency in 1988."

Strengthened by his standing at the top of the opinion polls, M Barre brushes such attacks aside with amused calm, and continues calmly and serenely on his way. He knows that his reputation for plain-speaking, moderation and consistency is his strong point, and plays on it all the time. Sunk back comfortably in his chair, his

corpulent frame dressed in an old-fashioned, double-breasted grey suit, and with his head nodding slowly to the melodious rhythms of his rich baritone voice, he oozes reliability, sobriety, solidity.

Without boredom or condescension, he repeats slowly and carefully, like the university professor he is, his arguments against "cohabitation". It will not work. It will be bad for France. Even if the right wins a landslide victory, the President will still retain great powers.

M Barre goes on to extol the traditional values of travail, famille, patrie - hard work, the family, the motherland. "People have accused me of being a pétainiste for upholding those values. I cannot tell you how much I despise that kind of despotism," he says, his piercing eyes suddenly flashing with anger.

But that dark mood is quickly gone. It is not consistent with his carefully-nurtured image of relaxed well-being and bonhomie. The next moment, he is throwing back his head, chuckling gaily at some joke, his gold teeth flashing in his strangely crooked mouth, his Puck-like ears looking more pointed than ever. He is a gift for the cartoonists.

Diana Geddes

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events
Royal engagements
The Prince of Wales attends, as President, the annual general meeting and luncheon of the Royal Naval Film Corporation on board HMS President, 11, Whitehall, London, at 12.30. Prince Andrew opens the new headquarters building and assembly facility of Singer Link-Miles Ltd, Lancing, West Sussex, 10.30; and later attends the British Premiere of Young Sherlock Holmes at the Plaza Cinema, Lower Regent St, W1, 7.45.
Princess Anne visits Unsted Park Rehabilitation and Medical Centre, Godalming, Surrey, 11; then, as Chancellor of the University of London, attends a Presentation Ceremony at the Royal Albert Hall, 2; and attends a reception for the Stop Polio Board members at 1, Belgrave Sq, W1, 6.30; and later attends a dinner given by the

Brazilian Ambassador and Senor Gibson-Barboza at the Brazilian Embassy at 34 Mount St, W1, 8.30.
New exhibitions
Prims 86: computer-based management information systems for printing industries, Hotel Russell, Russell Sq, WC1; Wed 10 to 9, Thurs 10 to 4 (ends March 13).
American Dolls and Dolls' Houses, Bethnal Green Museum of Childhood, Cambridge Heath Rd, E2 9PA; Mon to Thurs 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2.30 to 6 (ends June 8).
Missionary's Letter of Discovery of the Moa, the British Library, Great Russell St, WC1; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 6 (ends March 31).
Paintings by Stephen Farthing, Edward Told Gallery, First Floor, 13 Old Burlington St, W1; Mon to 2, Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 1 (ends April 12).

Sixteen Years, Sixteen Artists: Angela Flowers Gallery, 11 Tottenham Mews, W1; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 12.30 (ends April 5).
Last chance to see
Saltzgard Steneware by Walter Keeler, Crafts Council Shop, Victoria and Albert Museum, SW7; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5.40, (ends Friday 13).
Colour, Rhythm and Dance: paintings by J D Ferguson and his Circle in Paris 1910 to 1914; Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Mon to Fri 10 to 5, (ends today).
Classical duets by Caroline Clemmow and Sally Poppervell, 12.30, and concert by the Royal Philharmonic Society, Yan Pascal Tortelier (conductor); Royal Festival Hall, 7.30.
Organ recital by Colin Walsh, Royal Festival Hall, 7pm.
Concert by the London Sinfonietta, celebrating Hans Werner Henze's 60th Birthday (Elegy for Young Lovers); Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7pm.
Concert by David Howells (Lyapunov), the Purcell Room, South Bank, SE1, 7.30.
Concert by the Combined Chorus and Orchestra of Roehampton Institute of Higher Education and the University of Surrey; St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Sq, WC2, 7.30.
Guitar recital by Sergio and Octavio Assad; Barbican Hall, EC2, 1pm.
Concert of works by students; Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, EC2, 1.05.
Recital by Fine Arts (brass) Ensemble; The Drama Hall, Weymouth College, Cranford Avenue, 7.30.
Organ recitals by Martin Jackson and Peter Lock, Baptist Church, Regly, 8.
Concert by the Heather Professor's Consort of Voices; Hertford College Chapel, Oxford, 8.15.
Organ recital by Tony Goodman; City Hall, Hack, 7.30.
Recital by the Drama Hall, Weymouth College, Cranford Avenue, 7.30.

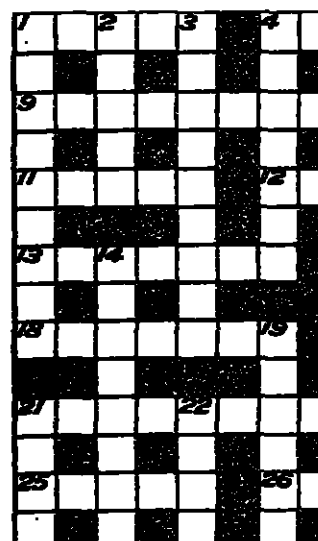
Books - hardback
The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week
Aeschylus, by John Harrington (Vale, £25, paperback £8.95)
Atlas, by Jorge Luis Borges and Maria Kodama, translated by Anthony Kerrigan (Viking, £12.95)
Drama Landscapes, by Ronald Blythe (Viking, £14.95)
Elizabeth's Britain 1558 to 1588, by Philip Ziegler (Country Life, £14.95)
Elegy for Young Lovers, by Hans Werner Henze, translated by Stansfield Turner (Slogwick & Jackson, £12.95)
The Dream and The Tomb, A History of the Crusades, by Robert Payne (Hale, £16.50)
The Franchise Affair, by Ann Brings (Hale, £14.95)
The Gaid Artichoke, by Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, translated by Thomas P. Whitney & Harry Willets, abridged by Edward E. Ericson (Collins Harvill, £15)
The Mythmaker, Paul and the Invention of Christianity, by Hyam Maccoby (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.95)
World Armament & World Hunger, A Call for Action, by Willy Brandt, translated by Anthony East (Collins, £10.95, paperback £4.95)

The pound
Bank Buy Sell
Australia \$ 2.175 22.75
Canada \$ 1.10 12.70
Denmark Kr 7.80 7.40
France Fr 16.25 10.25
Germany DM 2.31 2.25
Hong Kong \$ 1.14 1.08
Italy Lit 2.329 2.200
Japan Yen 224.50 211.50
Netherlands Gld 3.65 3.66
Norway Kr 10.85 10.30
New Zealand \$ 2.12 2.11
South Africa R 3.15 2.85
Spain Ptas 213.50 203.50
Switzerland Fr 2.80 2.75
USA \$ 1.52 1.44
Yen 146 142
Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 379.7
London: The FT index closed up 21.2 at 1326.8.

Weather forecast
Frontal troughs will cross NW Britain, but pressure will remain high in SE.
6am to midnight
London, E.W. Midlands, E. central N. NE England: Fog patches slowly lifting, but rain, drizzle, wind SE, light; max temp 6°C (43°F).
SE central S. England, East Angles, Channel Islands: Fog patches slowly lifting, but rain, drizzle, wind SE, light; max temp 6°C (43°F).
SW, NW England, S.W. Wales, Lake District: Mostly cloudy with occasional drizzle and coastal fog patches; wind southerly, moderate; max temp 7°C (45°F) (based on 500 mb level).
Ireland, SW, NW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy with rain at times, but mainly dry; wind southerly, strong, occasionally gale, max temp 6°C (43°F).
Northern Ireland, Highlands, Aberdeenshire, central Highlands, Moine Mòra, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy with drizzle or rain, some light showers; wind southerly, fresh or strong.
Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with drizzle or rain, some light showers; wind southerly, strong.
Outlook for Thursday and Friday, 13th March.
Sun: 6.30 am - 6.00 pm
Moon: 7.12 am - 6.17 pm

Weather forecast maps and tide tables. Includes a map of the British Isles showing pressure systems and fronts, and a table of high tides for various locations.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,991



- ACROSS
1 Liebe, that's flat (5).
4 Raids on a hot spot by surprise (9).
9 It's certainly in step, dear (9).
10 Satisfied about Holy Writ in the anthem (5).
11 State of a girl with a surprised expression (5).
12 A born composer, one who restrains himself (9).
13 Awful vice den revealed (7).
15 Grudging two points to the competition (7).
18 Herd of swine, with a duck in separate surroundings (7).
20 Puts under cover the fish, taking a long time (7).
21 With police back in, calmed down and retired (9).
23 The answer is below (5).
25 Despicable fellow - he's coming early (5).
26 Jenny kissed him! (5,4).
27 Badly misguided, in later days, anyway (13,6).
28 Trick shuffle (5).
- DOWN
1 For brevity, order 'split and shine' (9).
2 Out of print time in the works (5).
3 Head, in the finish, gets comfortably settled (9).
4 Girl with pulling power finds yeast a help (7).

Anniversaries
Birth: John Aubrey, Easton Piercy, Wiltshire, 1626; Thomas Armitage, composer ("Rule Britannia"), London, 1710; John Frederic Daniell, chemist, London, 1790; Gustav Kirchhoff, chemist, Kalliningrad, 1824; Gabriele D'Annunzio, poet and politician, Pescara, Italy, 1863; W.H.R. Rivers, London, or Chatham, Kent, 1864; Vaslav Nijinski, Kiev, 1890.
Deaths: St Gregory, Pope, 590 to 604, Rome, 604. Sun Yat-Sen, provisional President of the Republic of China, 1911-12, Peking, 1925.

Talks and Lectures
Anglo-Saxon manuscripts by Penelope Wallis, 12.30; Medieval Psalters by Penelope Wallis; The British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC2, 2.
Changing the Establishment by Sir Frank Cooper, University of London, UCL, 5.30.
Hunger Strike: anorexia, the hysteria of our time, by Susan Orbach; ICA, Nash House, The Mall, SW1, 8.
Wright, Stubbs and Gainsborough, naive painting by Simon Wilson, the National Gallery, Trafalgar Sq, WC2, 1.
General
1986 Camden Festival, for information inquire 01 388 1394.
Profile of African Women in Britain, panel discussion; Africa Centre, 38 King Street, WC2, 6.30.
Parliament today
Committees (2.30): Opposition debate on the City and on students' support.
Lords (2.30): Debates on nuclear war and on disarmament.

Snow Reports
Depth (cm) Conditions Off Pasta Runs to resort Weather (Sun) °C
ANDORRA
St Anton 80 290 fair spring fair cloud 5C
Good Spring skiing off-piste
Solden 50 150 good heavy fair fine -2
Good skiing conditions
FRANCE
Alpe d'Huez 150 250 icy varied fair fine 5
North-facing slopes fair
Isola 2000 145 197 good varied good snow -2
New snow on good base
La Plagne 140 260 hard crust good sun -2
Skiing on lower slopes
Megève 55 160 fair varied fair fine 5
Lower slopes worn
ITALY
Courmayeur 70 190 good heavy fair cloud
Upper slopes good
SWITZERLAND
Andermatt 45 170 good varied good fair 5
Good snow on north slopes
Crans 20 90 varied heavy fair fine 10
Base reaching new snow
Giswilwald 20 90 good varied poor fine 7
Good skiing above 2000 metres
Mürren 50 160 good varied fair fine 5
Skiing on lower slopes
Villars 40 90 good heavy fair sun 7

Bird migration
The Young Ornithologists Club is conducting a photo-in to answer young bird watchers' questions about bird migration. A computer will be used to give a national picture of sightings. Clubs should be made between 5.30 and 7pm from March 18 to May 15 on the following numbers: Sandy 0787 00251; Birmingham 021 352 3073; Drottningholm 0025; London 0202 5222; Newcastle 091 720414; Shoreham 0279 45342; Belfast 0232 65247; Dublin 075732.

Lighting time
London 6.30 pm to 6.50 am
Manchester 6.27 pm to 6.47 am
Perthshire 6.52 pm to 6.11 am

Regional weather and tide information. Includes 'Around Britain' with a table of sun, rain, and max/min temperatures for various regions, and 'Abroad' with a table of weather for various international locations.